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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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17 May 1984

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BOOK REVIEW ANALYZES 'WEAKENING OF STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S.'

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN MAGAZINE in English 17 Mar 84 p 15

[Review by Dr Robert Catley, chairman of the Department of Politics, University of Adelaide, of the book, "Armed Neutrality for Australia" by David Martin, Dove Communications--"Alone With the Bomb..."]

[Text]

ONE of the central themes running through the history of Australian policy has been the debate over its proper relationships to its dominant ally.

Until World War II, that ally was Imperial Britain, it has since been the United States of America.

In general, criticisms of "our great and powerful friends", as Sir Robert Menzies termed our major allies, have been strongest when the cost of the relationship increases relative to its benefits.

The military withdrawal from Indo-China over a decade ago effectively killed foreign policy as a political controversy until recently. Except for some economic policy side-issues about foreign ownership, the US alliance played almost no role in the 1975, 1977, 1980 and 1983 federal elections (Unsubstantiated allegations about CIA activities in 1975 notwithstanding).

David Martin's book is but one indication that this situation may not continue as the new "peace movement" impulses spread from Europe and the US to Australia.

We may expect the flow of publications and petitions seeking, in some form or another, the weakening of the strategic relationship with the US to continue.

This book is well and simply written by a well-known novelist. Others have been, and will be produced by scientists, feminists, strategists and theologians. As representatives of a minority, widely distributed throughout our society, they deserve a fair hearing.

The basic arguments of the new "peace movement" are simply stated. Australia, they argue, is not in itself faced with any immediate strategic threat or, in the longer term, by any military menace which cannot be readily identified and countered. They cite the 1981 federal parliamentary report, *Threats to Australia's Security* to support this contention.

They then argue that Australia now has sufficient technological, industrial and manpower resources to defend itself. It is in fact regionally, a major power.

Usually, as with Martin, an analysis then follows of those small, rich societies which have successfully adopted a policy of armed neutralism, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland in particular. Australia is depicted as capable of matching their efforts.

The final stage is to argue that the US alliance of the 1980s actually generates greater strategic perils for Australia since at least four of the US military installations in



this country are widely believed to be among the early targets which Soviet strategists would seek to destroy in the event of a nuclear exchange.

In view of the apparent collapse of detente and the recent deterioration of relations between the US and the Soviets, this risk has served to intensify the concerns of the anti-nuclear movement considerably.

Martin's simplicity and eloquence is such as to leave the reader wondering why the US is not asked to vacate the installations forthwith. A number of considerations have evidently checked Canberra from taking this course of action.

One consideration, is that whatever the Swedes or Swiss may think about the matter, Australia is locked by considerations of culture, economics and political philosophy into the defence of the Western world.

It has both an obligation and

a duty to contribute its share to that defence if necessary by hosting facilities which cannot easily be located elsewhere.

A second argument is that the relationship with the US provides access to intelligence, capital and high level military technology which cannot be readily obtained independently except at very great financial cost.

It is further argued that whatever the relative ideological merits of the superpowers, global stability depends on the Soviets not assuming the strategic superiority it sought under Brezhnev.

Mr Hayden frequently adds that any control of the arms race depends on agreements being verifiable and that the US installations in Australia are a vital component of America's ability to monitor Soviet military developments.

And finally, of course, as the Prime Minister acknowledged within a week of his March 1983 election victory, any alliance is not without some risks,

but his Government deemed them to be a reasonable price to pay for the corresponding benefits.

In other words, opinion poll after opinion poll and election after election has shown that the overwhelming majority of the Australian electorate favors the US alliance. It also regards the Soviet Union (correctly) as the only serious potential military threat to Australia.

And, with less certainty, accepts the US military installations as an integral part of our strategic posture and obligations.

What might a reasonable observer make of this situation?

The central problem of the US alliance now concerns the military installations in Australia, and much is known publicly of their functions from Des Ball's extensive research on the subject. The apparent deterioration in Soviet-US relations has highlighted the risks they entail while downplaying their positive functions.

If the installations contribute to the stabilising of the Soviet-US strategic relationship by facilitating arms control verifications procedures, they have a positive function which should be encouraged. Similarly if, as is argued, they increase America's surprise attack, early warning time and otherwise improve Washington's confidence that the Soviets cannot fight and win a nuclear war, their function is stabilising in a strategic context.

If on the other hand, they enhance the US capability to implement the nuclear war fighting doctrines which have recently made some ground against war-deterrence doctrines in Washington, they may contribute to greater instability in superpower relations and should be carefully scrutinised.

In short, to the extent Australia can contribute to a stable strategic "central balance" in which an effective deterrence against nuclear war by design or inadvertence is maintained, Canberra should make such an effort.

The abolition as opposed to reduction of the global nuclear arsenal is as impossible to achieve as Australia's isolation from the international system.

David Martin's eloquent submission is unlikely to be pursued by an electorate wedded to the US alliance, a post-Whitlam Labor Party committed to consensus and record-breaking electoral support, or a National-Liberal party nexus pursuing the defence of whatever the free world is called in the 1980s.

It should finally be noted that in other areas, both the present Labor Government and its predecessor have moved far enough away from the diplomacy of colonial cringe to be quite capable of initiatives independent of the wishes of their great and powerful friends.

And if Mr Hayden does as well in Indo-China as Mr Fraser in Zimbabwe it will certainly be worthwhile.



## COUNTRY PLANS TO IMPLEMENT BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Text]

MIRI, Tues. — Brunei is planning to implement a bi-lingual system of education using Malay and English as the media of instruction.

This is aimed at giving its students a better chance of being accepted into institutions of higher learning abroad.

A report in the Brunei-based weekly *Borneo Bulletin* today quoted Brunei Education and Health Minister Pehin Datuk Haji Abdul Aziz as saying that the proposal entailed the replacement of the present Malay and English medium schools with the dual language system by 1988, the target year for full implementation.

Brunei acting director of education Awang Razak Haji Mohamad said the system might even be fully implemented before the target year.

However, he said, the emphasis would still be placed on the Malay language.

"Our children will continue to master the Malay language as their mother tongue even though we aim to make every child well versed in both languages, he said, adding that the existing entrance examination for English schools would be replaced by an internal standard assessment test for a primary

five bilingual system by the end of the year.

Such examination would be open to primary four pupils for citizens and non-citizens, replacing the current one restricted to Brunei citizens below 12 years old, he said.

The school curriculum would however remain the same except for certain subjects like Islamic knowledge, Jawi, Malay language, Civics and moral education, art and crafts, music and physical education (excluding health science) would be taught in Malay.

Other subjects like mathematics, history, geography, science and health science would be taught in English.

He said the bilingual system would enable the people to communicate better with the English speaking world especially in the technical and commercial fields in which the country still faced an acute shortage of local technical executives.

He said that the system of education had been under consideration for sometime and its implementation would be in line with a major move of upgrading and training teachers in the country to include in-service training to benefit the 113 Malay primary and 39 English preparatory schools. — Bernama



# EFFORT TO REDUCE ROLE OF THIRD COUNTRIES IN EXPORT TRADE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Susilo Sardadi, the director general of foreign trade, said yesterday that Singapore's function as an exporter of Indonesian commodities has declined greatly as a result of the government's efforts to export our commodities directly to purchasing countries.

Susilo spoke with reporters after opening a technical meeting on the standardization and quality control of plywood at the YKTI [Indonesian Manpower Institute] building. He also said it would take time for Indonesia to reach the point where it could play a fuller role in export activities and not have to go through third countries or fill purchase orders through other countries.

We are always trying to reach the point where we can sell our exports ourselves through marketing activities carried out by the government and businessmen, but "for the present it is natural for other countries to help Indonesia sell its export commodities," he said.

When asked about the marketing of plywood and the estimate that many purchase orders and contracts are being handled by Korean and Taiwanese businessmen, Susilo said that this too was natural.

However, the Department of Commerce is systematizing marketing procedures through market orientation and the division of the marketing area in effort to support the policy being carried out by Apkindo [Indonesian Plywood Producers Association]," he added.

## Are Competitive

When asked about the shipment of exports and the assumption that Indonesian exports are not competitive because of the cost of transportation, Susilo said that he rejected the view that nothing was being done to improve the situation.

"Much is being done by the government, " he said, "but it is possible that what is being done is not yet completely satisfactory."

By way of example he noted that national flag carriers transporting cargo from Belawan to the east coast of the United States already are competitive with ships leaving Penang, Malaysia and Singapore for the same destination.

He said that problems relating to ocean transport within Indonesian territory and to the transport of export commodities, especially exports going to the Middle East, are receiving the full attention of the Department of Communications, and the Directorate General of Sea Communications in particular, at the present time.

Susilo Sardadi also rejected the view that the technical team of the permanent working committee has become less active and is not holding many meetings. "The technical team is now in another phase of its duties. It does not have to hold meetings continuously. The important thing is that further action is taken on the basis of the plans that have been laid out," he said.

Thus, he said, it is necessary to make preparations and to monitor the production sector so we can achieve the targets that have been established for the promotion of those exports being handled by the technical team.

When asked about the counterpurchase trade and the fact that the value of contracts that have been awarded on the basis of tenders and signed by suppliers is increasing sharply, while the shipment of exports under the counterpurchase policy is developing slowly, Susilo said that this problem exists because many suppliers are reluctant to order nontraditional exports from Indonesia.

"We have explained from the beginning that suppliers who participate in the counterpurchase trade as a result of their submission of successful tenders for purchases to be made by the government must select nontraditional Indonesian export commodities. However, they always ask for traditional commodities. We already have markets for traditional commodities, but the suppliers just want to do as they please," he said.

He concluded his remarks by saying, "At any rate it is not true that there are no export commodities available and that this is why a gap exists between the value of the contracts and the value of the exports shipped out in the counterpurchase trade."

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CSO: 4213/194

## MASS ORGANIZATIONS ASKED TO POSTPONE CONFERENCES

### Law To Be Ratified

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] According to Minister of Religion Munawir Syadzali, the government is requesting that all mass organizations not hold national assemblies, conferences or congresses prior to the ratification of the draft law on mass organizations by Parliament. The government is making the request for reasons of efficiency, so that mass organizations do not have to hold two national assemblies. If a mass organization holds a national assembly before the law on mass organizations is promulgated, it will have to hold a second assembly after the law is promulgated to amend its constitution.

Munawir spoke with reporters at the Bina Graha building on Thursday [15 March] following a meeting with the president. "The government is not prohibiting national assemblies but simply making a request, since it would be too expensive to hold two assemblies. Basically, the idea is not to do the work twice," he said.

He said that the draft law on mass organizations was being discussed by the government and that it had received input from the public on this subject. The government also is actively approaching both young leaders and older leaders to obtain direct input on the subject of the draft law.

There is a connection between the information provided by Munawir and the plans of the Nahdlatul Ulama [NU] to hold a conference in 1984. A split has developed within the NU and the two opposing groups each claim to have the authority to hold the NU conference. The Cipete group, led by K.H. Idham Chalid, plans to hold a conference at the end of April 1984, while the Situbondo group, which has the support of the canon law council of the NU executive board, will hold its conference in the month of Muharram in the 1405th year of the hegira, that is, in September or October of 1984.

### No Benefit

When questioned by reporters about the government's attitude toward the plans for an NU conference, Munawir said that the conference would be of no benefit if the two sides had not united and therefore they should unite before the

conference is held. He made no definite statement as to whether the government will refuse to issue a permit for the conference to the NU.

The minister also said that the government will not interfere in the problem within the NU. He said that the less the government interferes, the better, and that the reconciliation of the groups within the NU is the problem and responsibility of the NU itself. "In this way there can be independence," he said.

However, the minister did state that the government has a considerable interest in a reconciliation of the NU factions. The success or failure of efforts to achieve a reconciliation can affect national stability and the level of participation of the Muslim community in national development, he said, and it is on this basis that the government is offering its services and is prepared to provide assistance if such assistance is needed and would be considered helpful.

"To use the president's expression, the government can contribute its ideas," Munawir said. The government has adopted a waiting attitude, or can be said to be on call. It wants genuine unity within the NU and not apparent unity, for apparent unity is useless. The minister also said that the government would not take sides in contributing its ideas.

#### Reasons for the Split

According to information obtained by KOMPAS, one of the reasons for the split is a difference of opinion over a written statement in which K.H. Idham Chalid resigned as chairman of the NU executive board. This statement was signed before four ulamas on 6 May 1982 but was then withdrawn on 14 May 1982. It is this issue that has created the pro and con division.

In addition, there is also a difference of opinion about a resolution passed by the National Assembly of NU Ulamas in Kaliurang (Yogyakarta) in 1981. The resolution appointed K.H. Ali Ma'shum as the rois aam [general chairman of the canon law council of the NU executive board], filling a position left vacant by the death of K.H. Bisri Sjamhuri.

There are some who say that the position of rois aam can only be filled by decision of an NU conference, but others feel that there is no problem because the resolution was passed by ulamas who are members of the canon law council and who are greatly respected by the NU community.

#### Prospects for NU Reconciliation

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] NU leaders have welcomed the government's request that the national assemblies, conferences and congresses of all mass organizations be held after the promulgation of the law on mass organizations.

H.M. Anwar Nurris, the assistant secretary general of the NU executive board and a member of the Situbondo group, said that he feels that the government's request is consistent with the results of the meeting that was held between four NU ulamas and two government ministers at the residence of Minister of Home Affairs Soepardio Roestam on 26 February 1984. He said that the NU conference of the Situbondo group definitely will be held after the law is promulgated.

"It is estimated that the draft law on mass organizations will be ratified by Parliament in August or September of 1984, and consequently the NU conference can be held in the month of Muharram, or in October or November of 1984, as originally planned," he said.

He said that during the meeting with the four ulamas, the minister of home affairs said that he estimated that the draft law would be submitted to Parliament in May or June, or July at the latest, and it could then be ratified in August or by the end of September. "Therefore, the ulamas have agreed to the minister of religion's request that the NU conference be held after the draft law on mass organizations is ratified by Parliament!" he said.

#### Positive Input

Anwar Nurris said that the NU and the PPP [United Development Party] would have no trouble accepting the draft law on mass organizations. He noted that in the opinion of the government the results achieved by the National Assembly of NU Ulamas in Situbondo had provided positive input for the improvement of the draft law.

He said that the interpretation agreed on by the national assembly in Situbondo was that the Pancasila would be treated as the foundation and religion as the guideline of the NU. He noted that while the draft law showed great respect for religion, it did not yet provide a concrete formula on how the subject of religion was to be handled. The Situbondo assembly has provided the answer to this problem, he said.

He also said that the ulamas feel that it will be necessary to wait and see what position the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] takes on this matter. "Golkar, according to one of its chairmen, is convinced that the debate on the draft law on mass organizations will not pose any problems and will be completed satisfactorily!" he said, referring to a statement made by R. Soekardi, a chairman of the Golkar central executive council.

He said that the NU ulamas are convinced that the parliamentary debate on the draft law can be completed by the four factions in the shortest possible time, while observing the principles of Pancasila democracy that have developed in Indonesia.

#### Reconciliation

Regarding the government's request, as expressed by Minister of Religion Munawir Syadzali, that the leaders of the NU reach a reconciliation before



the NU conference is held, Anwar Nurris, who is involved in the preparations for the conference, said that he agreed with the minister.

He said that following the national assembly in Situbondo the ulamas took the initiative in, and are continuing to explore means of, effecting a reconciliation in the NU. "President Suharto was advised of their determination in this regard at his home on Jalan Cendana on 9 February by the NU leader K.H. Assad Syamsul Arifin," he said.

Anwar Nurris said that during this meeting the president made several positive suggestions on finding a way out of the problem and that these suggestions were accepted by K.H. Assad. He also said that the ulamas are undertaking to form a reconciliation committee, and that their concepts regarding reconciliation, which have been submitted to the minister of home affairs and the minister of religion, do not pose any problems.

He said that he estimated that a conference reconciliation committee would be formed in July. The ulamas have taken the initiative in this regard by having K.H. Masjkur, their spokesman, and H. Imron Rosjadi, SH establish contact with Prof K.H. Anwar Musaddad and K.H. Ali Yafie, who are officers of the canon law council of the NU executive board and members of Idham Chalid's Cipete group.

During this meeting it was found that there are points of agreement that can be used to move toward reconciliation before the NU conference is held. Anwar Nurris said that he is personally convinced that there will be a reconciliation among the NU leaders prior to the conference. Both sides hear about the differences of opinion between the Situbondo group and Cipete group, and both sides are aware of the problems that exist.

Anwar Nurris estimates that 75 percent of these differences already have been settled, and that the remaining 25 percent concern technical matters.

K.H. Ali Yafie, a member of Parliament from South Sulawesi, concurs in the opinions expressed by Anwar Nurris and is convinced that these differences of opinion can be overcome.

H. Aminoeddin Aziz, a member of the NU executive board, told KOMPAS in a separate interview that he shares the government's opinion that the NU conference should be held after the law on mass organizations is promulgated.

Aminoeddin Aziz, who supports the Cipete group, said that he is convinced that the differences of opinion can be settled. "God willing, they will reach a reconciliation on their own," he added.

When asked about government intercession, Aziz, a former ambassador to Saudi Arabia and member of Parliament who now sits on the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council], said that nothing in Indonesia, including congresses, conferences and national assemblies, would go anywhere if the government did not intercede.

Abduh Paddare, the head of the youth affairs section of the NU executive board, told KOMPAS that the government's request that mass organizations hold their national assemblies, conferences and congresses after the law on mass organizations is promulgated was a correct and wise move and was made in the national interest and for the sake of national unity.

He said that he felt that the request was made not only for reasons of efficiency, which were mentioned by the minister of religion, but also because the request will have a positive impact in that it can eliminate feelings of mutual suspicion between the government and the mass organizations. In addition, the mass organizations will have the opportunity to contribute to the draft law when it is debated in Parliament. After the law is ratified the mass organizations will have the problem of adjusting to the provisions of the law.

Abduh Paddare also said that even though Idham Chalid's Cipete group has made plans to hold a conference at the end of April 1984, it will accommodate its plans to the request made by the government.

#### PPP Approval

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Mar 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] The PPP faction in Parliament approves of the government's request, as expressed by Minister of Religion H. Munawir Syadzali, that mass organizations hold their conferences or congresses after the draft law on mass organizations is ratified by Parliament and becomes law.

Minister Syadzali made the request on Thursday at the Bina Graha building, saying that mass organizations should not hold conferences or congresses before the draft law on mass organizations is approved by Parliament. The minister said that the request was made for reasons of efficiency, so that mass organizations would not have to hold a second conference or congress to bring their constitutions into conformance with the provisions of the new law.

When Sudardji, the chairman of the PPP faction in Parliament was asked for his reaction to the government's request on Friday, he said that he thought the request was reasonable. He also said that he feels that the debate on the draft law will go smoothly because he believes that all of the mass organizations can unanimously accept the Pancasila as their sole foundation.

When it was pointed out that the HMI [Muslim College Students Association] did not incorporate acceptance of the Pancasila in its constitution during its recent congress in Medan, Sudardji said that the HMI may be able to accept the Pancasila when the law on mass organizations is promulgated.

#### Harmony

Fachrurazy, a member of the PPP faction in Parliament, said in a separate interview that he agreed with the minister of religion that the mass



organizations should hold their conferences and congresses after the draft law is ratified.

Regarding the NU conference, he said that in his opinion the factor of harmony was no less important than the factor of costs, and that he hoped that real harmony would be established among the members of the NU executive board and the ulamas.

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## WORK BEGINS ON FIRST PHASE OF AROMATIC CENTER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Construction of the Aromatic Center at Plaju in South Sumatra began yesterday, Thursday, when Pertamina's director of processing, Engr Indraman Akman, drove the first pile for the project. The construction of Pertamina's petrochemical project was postponed for 2 years, but the future of the project seems to be assured now.

In a speech read by Indraman Akman, Drs Joedo Sumbono, the executive director of Pertamina, said that priority has been given to the continuation of the project because the project is connected not to just one 5-year plan but to a number of future 5-year plans.

He said that the project was rescheduled because of the worldwide economic recession and the state's own financial situation, and now that construction has been resumed the local clothing industry will be provided with an even better foundation.

The aromatic project will produce polyester, a material used by the clothing industry that is now being imported. There is concern that instability in the price of polyester on foreign markets can affect the growth of the textile industry in Indonesia. In this regard, the government is planning to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of clothing and so, despite the economic recession and unattractive textile market, has begun the phased construction of the aromatic project with the special objection of providing balance in meeting the demand for production stock and so that Indonesia can resume its textile exporting when the world economy improves.

The aromatic project also will result in the transfer of technology and will provide a basic framework for the development of other national chemical industries.

### First Phase

Engr Pudjadi Soekarno, the project's deputy leader, said that the present phase is the first phase in the construction of the entire project.

During this phase, construction will be limited to a downstream facility consisting of a pure terephthalic acid (PTA) factory with a production capacity

of 150,000 tons a year. The contract is valued at about \$590 million. The PTA will be produced from imported paraxylene and will be processed into polyester by downstream industry.

Pudjadi also said that the contract covers the engineering design for appropriate upstream facilities and that this is necessary to prepare for the following phase of construction.

A modification of the agreement between Pertamina and its main contractor to cover the current phase of construction was signed on 13 September 1983. All of the countries that originally provided export credit facilities will continue to provide funds for this purpose. These countries are Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Japan. France, which had originally allotted about \$200 million, has withdrawn.

The project occupies a 36-hectare site in the operations area of the Plaju oil refinery. Some 8,000 piles with a bearing capacity of 12 to 60 tons will be required as a foundation support. It is expected that the project will employ about 5,000 workers when construction activity reaches a peak around the beginning of 1985. "Construction is to be completed no later than April 1986 according to the contract, but earlier completion, before the end of 1985, is not impossible," Pudjadi said.

#### Ten Years Ago

Work on the Aromatic Center project began 10 years ago. The original plan was to build a plant that would have a production capacity of 40,000 barrels of naphtha a day and would meet the estimated demand at that time.

However, the project was terminated in 1975, as a result of the Pertamina crisis, and was not revived until 1979/80. Pertamina signed a contract for the construction of the Aromatic Center with the joint venture of Thyssen Rhein-stahl Technik of West Germany and M.W. Kellogg of the United States on 19 February 1982. At that time it was planned to build a complete factory complex that would consist of both upstream and downstream facilities and that would have a production capacity of 25,000 barrels of naphtha a day. The naphtha was to be used to produce 33 percent of the needed production stock, and condensate from the Arun field was to be used to produce the remainder (about 67 percent).

The upstream section of the project was to consist of five units and was to employ the UOP (universal oil product) process that is used in the United States. The annual production capacity of this section of the project was to be 421,300 tons of benzene, 1,100 tons of toluene, 174,500 tons of paraxylene and 4,000 tons of orthoxylene.

Two units were planned for the downstream section of the project. There was to be a cyclohexane plant that would have a production capacity of 180,000 tons a year and would use the IFP (Institut Francaise du Petrol) process. The cyclohexane would be used for the production of caprolactum, which would be converted into nylon and used in the manufacture of clothing. The second unit was to be a PTA plant that would have a production capacity of 225,000

tons a year and would use the process developed by Mitsui Petrochemical in Japan. PTA is the production stock used for the manufacture of polyester, a material used in clothing.

The total cost of the project was estimated at \$1.5 billion. However, now that the project has been rescheduled, construction will be limited to the final section of the project, i.e., the PTA plant, and the plant's production capacity has been reduced from 225,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Pudjadi said that this level of production will be sufficient to meet domestic needs. At the present time Indonesia is importing 70,000 to 80,000 tons of PTA a year.

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CSO: 4213/194

# LARGE-SCALE USE OF COAL DURING PELITA IV DESCRIBED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Mar 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB—We have the capability of providing as much as 14 million tons of coal annually, which will be needed by the end of the coming Fourth 5-Year Plan for the generation of electricity and the cement industry.

Professor Doctor Subroto, minister of mining and energy, made this statement after reporting to President Soeharto that coal would be used on a very large scale during the Fourth 5-Year Plan in an effort to diversify sources of energy.

To meet such requirements, which are expected to reach 14 million tons of coal annually, Subroto said that the Ombilin and Bukit Asam coal mines will be rehabilitated. New coal mines will be opened in South and East Kalimantan, and transportation facilities will be provided.

## As Soon As Possible

The chief of state issued instructions for this program to be carried out in an integrated way and as soon as possible.

According to Doctor Subroto, action to do all of this involves three departments: Communications, Industry, and Mining and Energy itself.

According to the minister's calculations, to meet estimated needs for 14 million tons of coal, by 1990 the Ombilin mine will be able to produce about 1.8 million tons; the Bukit Asam mine, about 3 million tons; and new mines in Kalimantan, about 10 million tons.

Coal requirements are broken down as follows: for electricity generation, 9 million tons and about 5 million tons for industrial needs, particularly the new cement plants. With special reference to the coal mines in South and East Kalimantan, he said these would go into production in 1985.

Because there are differences in the types of coal and requirements for them, the available supply will be appropriately arranged. Ombilin coal will be used for the cement plants in Aceh, West Sumatra, and Cilacap [Central Java]. Bukit Asam coal will be used for South Sumatra, the Suralaya electricity generator (West Java), and the small cement plants in eastern Indonesia, such as Kupang [West Timor], Maluku, and Irian Jaya.

The coal from the South and East Kalimantan mines will be used to meet the needs of the cement plants at Cibinong [West Java], Cirebon [West Java], Semarang [Central Java], Purwodadi [Central Java], and for electricity generation at Paiton (Probolinggo) [East Java] and in South Sulawesi.

#### Transportation

For sea transportation barges drawn by tugs will be used. On land railway transportation will be used.

The harbors required for this program have already been identified. For the Andalas cement plant, the harbor of Lhok Nga, Aceh, will be used. For the electricity generating plant at Suralaya and the cement plant at Cibinong, the harbor at Cigading, in Banten Regency of West Java, will be used.

For the needs of the cement plants on the North coast of Java the harbors of Semarang [Central Java] and Gresik [East Java] will be used. For the electricity generator at Paiton, East Java, this is near harbors at Probolinggo and in Madura [East Java].

Minister Subroto said that the efforts to deal with this problem will be coordinated by the National Energy Coordination Board (BAKOREN). He also stated that phases I-IV of the Suralaya electricity generator will use coal, as will phases I and II of the Paiton electricity generator, phases I-IV of the Ombilin electricity generator, and phases I and II of the Bukit Asam electricity generator, which is intended for the use of the mine.

Among the cement plants which will use coal are the Andalas, Indarung, Cilacap, Baturaja, Cibinong, Cirebon, Gresik, Purwodadi, Tonasa factories and the small cement plants in eastern Indonesia. Another major user of coal is the PJKA [State Railway Service].

Speaking of the use of coal in the effort to diversify energy sources, Subroto mentioned that the conversion of 1 ton of coal into energy was the same as using 5 barrels of oil. And if we use 14 million tons of coal, he added, this means that we can save 70 million barrels of petroleum annually. At the present price of petroleum of \$29 per barrel, this is the same as \$2,030,000,000.

5170

CSO: 4213/203



## SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING FOR EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—For some time recently the shipment of exports to South Korea has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining shipping space. This has caused concern among exporters because much of their merchandise has been delayed in port for a rather long time.

A KOMPAS source among Jakarta exporters on Friday [30 March] said that for the past month goods ready for export to South Korea have been piling up in Tanjung Perak [Surabaya harbor]. He said: "The problem is not that there are no ships going to Pusan (Harbor of destination in South Korea—Editor)."

A similar statement was made by another exporter who wished to export a particular type of goods from Lampung Province. He said that, based on the contract with the purchaser from South Korea, the goods had to be shipped by the middle of April. However, as of 30 March he had not yet received any assurance of a ship to transport it. He said: "It is really difficult to find a ship for Korea now."

According to these two sources, the difficulty in finding ships bound for South Korea is due to the small number of South Korean ships entering Indonesian waters recently. It is believed that this is a consequence of a "dispute" between Indonesian and South Korean shipping companies which has been going on for some time now.

## High Cost

A KOMPAS source added that a large quantity of cargo has piled up awaiting transportation because the South Korean purchasers of the goods do not want to use Indonesian ships. The problem is that the freight charges on Indonesian ships are higher than on South Korean ships. If a South Korean ship is used, the freight charge per container is from \$600-650. If an Indonesian ship is used, the charge is currently as high as \$1,000.

The source added: "Indeed, our shipping charges are 'crazy.' From Singapore to Japan the charge is only \$350 per container. From Kuala Lumpur to Japan the cost is \$400. But from Indonesia to Japan the charge is now \$1,000."



In was in such an atmosphere that some time ago the number of South Korean ships entering Indonesian waters suddenly declined. The source said: "Yes, and we are the victims. The goods are ready to be exported, but they can't be shipped. Consequently, there is no money coming in, because the purchaser is only willing to pay when the goods have been shipped."

He thinks that the small number of South Korean ships going to Indonesia is the result of pressure from certain groups in Indonesia, due to a long-standing dispute regarding the division of freight between Indonesian and South Korean shipping companies. Action of this kind was once taken by South Korea against Indonesia, and for that reason the limitation on the frequency of South Korean ships going to Indonesia at present may be regarded as a kind of retaliatory action.

The source said that there is an agreement between South Korean trading companies and shipping lines. Exports and imports handled by South Korean businessmen give priority to the use of South Korean ships. The source added: "Therefore, if the shipping company loses money in transporting the cargo, it receives compensation from the South Korean Government for the loss. In principle, the South Korean Government emphasizes how South Korean goods can be exported, while the question of transportation is only a secondary consideration."

However, such an attitude has not been acceptable to Indonesian shipping companies, which also have an interest in the transportation of goods imported from South Korea. Negotiations between the respective shipping companies have taken place, but have not led to satisfactory results. As a result there is a mutual effort to exert pressure on the other side by reducing the number of ships entering the two countries. The source said: "I think that what is happening now is a consequence of that."

#### Exploited by Another Party

The source also said that the government cannot allow this situation to go on for very long. This situation can be exploited by a third party which has felt under pressure as a result of Indonesian action to enter the South Korean market directly, without going through a third country.

He said that in dealing with cases like this, everyone must try to avoid thinking in a compartmentalized way. Rather, we must see what the main objective is that we are seeking. He said: "If the objective is to obtain as much foreign exchange as possible through exports, it is exports which must be supported, and not exports in support of ocean transportation, for example."

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CSO: 4213/203

FOOD WORTH RP 400 BILLION TO BE IMPORTED IN 1984-85

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, Friday [30 March]--The government will allocate 400 billion rupiahs for food imports during fiscal year 1984-85 as part of the credit ceiling for the national food reserve program, for which 1.8 trillion rupiahs are being made available.

Dr Fauzan Mansyur, chief of the Finance Section of the Bureau of Logistical Affairs (BULOG), said this when answering questions after the signature of a credit transfer from the Bank Indonesia concerning food stocks today [30 March] in Jakarta. He said that of the 1.8 trillion rupiahs, 1.1 trillion rupiahs would be used to build up domestic food stocks, and the remaining credit segments of 400 and 300 billion rupiahs were for food imports and operations by BULOG itself.

Signing the credit transfer, which took place at the Bank Indonesia, were Bustanil Arifin, the chief of BULOG; Dr Arifin M Siregar, governor of the Bank Indonesia; and Dr Kamardi Arief, the principal director of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia [Indonesian People's Bank]. The credit for the acquisition of the national food stock, which has been obtained by BULOG from the Bank Indonesia, will be turned over for implementation to the Bank Rakyat Indonesia on 2 April 1984.

According to Dr Fauzan Mansyur, the credit covering the component of the national food stock which comes from overseas is for the import of soy beans, soy bean cake, and wheat. The credit for procuring stocks of food produced in Indonesia is intended for the purchase of rice, corn, sugar, and so forth.

Regarding the credit for BULOG operations, it was stated that this was to finance transportation of food from the KUD's [Village Unit Cooperatives] to provincial offices of BULOG, including distribution and management costs.

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CSO: 4213/203

# SUBANG SUGAR MILL IN WEST JAVA TO BEGIN PRODUCTION IN JUNE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 31 Mar 84 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, 30 March—It is expected that at the beginning of June President Soeharto will officially open Subang sugar mill in West Java. It is the first sugar mill, 60 percent of whose components were made in Indonesia. It will be operated by Indonesian and Pakistani technicians.

According to T Djaman Suryantana, director of operations of PTP XIV [Estate Agricultural Company XIV] in Cirebon, speaking on Thursday [29 March], at most 30 percent of the components of sugar mills previously built in Indonesia were of domestic manufacture. The remaining components were made abroad.

The Subang sugar mill was built at a cost of 18 billion rupiahs, 10 billion rupiahs of which came from a Pakistani Government credit and 8 billion rupiahs of which came from a domestic loan. The mill will undertake test operations on 15 April and will begin production at the beginning of May.

The permanent work force at the mill includes 840 workers, 82 percent of whom are from Subang.

The mill will produce 350,000 quintals [35,000 tons] of sugar per year, which will add to the production from the other 60 sugar mills in Indonesia and meet domestic sugar requirements of 1.8 million tons per year.

To meet the Subang sugar mill's requirements, sugar cane is now ready for cutting which is from 8 to 12 months old, grown on 4,300 hectares of land under a Commercial Use Agreement [Hak Guna Usaha]. A total of 5,000 hectares has been set aside for the mill.

According to Engineer Eddyanto, who is project manager, to meet production needs, which call for 3,000 tons of sugar cane per day, 3,000 additional hectares of sugar cane will be needed which, it is hoped, can be provided by the people through the People's Intensified Sugar Cane Project (TRI).

To stimulate the interest of the people, sugar cane has been planted on 50 hectare plots of land belonging to the people, which have been turned into demonstration fields and are now in their second year.

He said that the interest of the local people needs to be stimulated so that they will be willing to grow sugar cane, because non-irrigated land in the Subang area is more profitable when it is planted with citrus trees.

The Subang sugar mill is the first project undertaken by Indonesian technicians in cooperation with Pakistani technicians from the "Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC) of Taxila," Pakistan.

This company, which was designated for this project by the Pakistani Government, has built 15 sugar mills in Pakistan. In Indonesia it has worked in cooperation with Aneka Usaha Perkebunan [Varied Agricultural Estate Enterprise] (AUP).

According to M Zahheer Khan and Saghir Azar from HMC, construction of the Subang sugar mill required 7,300 tons of steel, 4,200 tons of which were made in Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya. The quality of the steel is the same as that in factories built in Pakistan.

For the AUP the sugar mill is the fourth factory it has built, in Java and in Sumatra.

With the construction of the Subang sugar mill, PTP XIV now has eight sugar mills. Those it previously owned were Tusana Baru, Sindang Laut, Karang Suwung, and Gem-pol in Cirebon Regency; Jatiwangi and Kadipaten in Majalengka Regency; and Jati-tujuh and an alcohol plant in Cirebon.

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CSO: 4213/203

## TRANSMIGRATION OF FISHERMEN SUGGESTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Number of Fishermen in Densely-Populated Areas Must Be Reduced: North Coast of Java, Bali Straits, Malacca Straits"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The number of fishermen working in the waters off the North coast of Java and in the Bali and Malacca Straits must be reduced, and they should be resettled in other areas. This is because the fishing resources in these waters have already approached a critical stage.

Engr Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture, made this statement after installing in office a number of executives and directors of BUMN (State-Owned Enterprises Board) in the fisheries sub-sector.

According to the minister, on a nation-wide basis we are only using 26.6 percent of our potential fishing resources. In Indonesia's offshore Exclusive Economic Zone we are only using 1.7 percent of our resources.

However, because of the uneven distribution of fishing activity, in several places the fishing potential has already declined to a critical level. These areas include the waters off the North coast of Java, the Bali Straits, and the Malacca Straits. The areas adjoining these fishing zones are densely-populated, and fishermen are concentrated in the inshore fisheries.

For that reason the number of fishermen in these areas must be reduced and the fishermen must be resettled in other areas where fishing resources have not reached a critical stage. Such areas might include the South coast of Pulau Sum-bawa [West Nusa Tenggara], where there are still large quantities of shrimp.

### Three Alternatives

Meanwhile, according to a KOMPAS source, the areas whose waters have reached the critical stage can be protected by adopting one of three alternatives: sending fishermen farther out in the offshore area, transmigration to areas which still have great fishing potential, or developing marine fish culture.

In developing the offshore fishing area, fishermen would be encouraged to use motor boats of more than 10 Gross Tons. The techniques used in offshore fishing

include employing purse seines, poles and lines, bottom long lines, and fishing for tuna and skipjacks, using nets and artificial lures. According to present plans, 2,100 boats of this kind will be procured during the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

A group of 90 fishermen and their families from the Kendal area of Central Java were settled at the Kurau I Project (Pulau Bangka) [Riau] in November 1982. They were provided with housing, boats, and fishing equipment. This project was rather expensive, costing about 700 million rupiahs.

Another possibility is marine fish culture, but not much has been done with this. This involves, for example, raising groupers, kakap merah, kakap putih, beronang [varieties of Southeast Asian tropical fish], and kerang hijau [mussels]. Although the technique of marine fish culture is available, the problem is finding the capital.

A KOMPAS source suggested that in guarding against excessive fishing in a given area the easiest and cheapest alternative should be sought. However, he himself was not able to decide which alternative is the best, because the matter must be considered in detail.

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## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

**DR WAGIONO ISMANGIL**—Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, rector of the University of Indonesia, on Saturday [3 March] installed Dr Wagiono Ismangil in office as dean of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. Dr Wagiono Ismangil replaces Dr Djunaedi Hadisumarto, who is now secretary general of the Department of Communications. Doctor Wagiono had previously been first assistant dean in the Faculty of Economics. Doctor Wagiono was born in Bandung on 19 June 1935. He obtained a bachelor's degree in business economics at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia in 1961, a master's degree in business administration at the University of California in Berkeley in 1963, and a doctor's degree in business administration at the University of Southern California in the United States in 1975. He is also head of the Management and Organization Department in the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia and is director of the National Planner Development Team Project (TPTPN) in the Department of Finance. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Mar 84 pp 1, 12] 5170

**ENGR KARNO BARKAH**—Through French Ambassador Jean Soulier, the French Government has awarded the decoration of "Officer of the Legion of Honor" to Engr Karno Barkah, director of the Jakarta International Airport at Cengkareng project. The decoration was given to him in recognition of his services in strengthening co-operative relations between Indonesia and France, particularly in the cultural field. Karno Barkah was born in Temanggung [Central Java] on 26 December 1922. He is the fourth of five brothers. After graduating from HBS V [Hoogere Burger-School V—Senior High School 5] in Semarang [Central Java] in 1940, he continued his studies at Bandung Technological Institute and then at the Technical High School in Yogyakarta. He also obtained scholarships for graduate study in India and the United States. He obtained a master of science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States.

He is the father of three children: Poppy, 20; Rajasa, 16; and Mahendra, 12. He began his working career in 1943 as chief of the railroad station in Magelang [Central Java]. He then entered the Air Force in Bandung and became an air



technical officer. He was successively promoted to be chief of air standards, technical director of the Indonesian Flight Academy (now the Flight Training Center at Curug) [West Java], director of civil aviation, and member of the Air Supervisory Board of Garuda Indonesian Airways. He has been promoted throughout his career in accordance with the training he has received. At the time of the Trikora Campaign in 1963 [West New Guinea campaign], he was sent to Irian Jaya to take over Indonesian civil aviation activity. It was there that he met Saraswati, his future wife, who was assigned to Irian Jaya as a volunteer.

In the course of his various activities, he has been a senior lecturer at Bandung Technological Institute for 5 years, second deputy director at the Directorate General of the National Flight and Space Institute [LAPAN], commander of Wing 003, commander of Aircraft Industry Development [KOPELATRIP], and member of the Armed Forces Faction of the MPRS [Temporary People's Consultative Council] from 1968 to 1972. He states: "My appointment as a member of the MPRS was a great honor for me." He speaks four foreign languages: English, French, German, and Dutch. From 1968 to the present he has been Indonesian representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Toronto. On his return from an assignment to Canada he became secretary of the Directorate General of Air Communications. He retired at age 56 as a state employee, but because his services are still needed, the minister of communications asked him to head the project for the construction of the Cengkareng International Airport. He adds: "I became director of the Jakarta Cengkareng International Airport project in 1979. Three people had preceded me in that job: Engineer Suryanto, Engineer Rachman, and Engineer Wuryanto." [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 11 Mar 84 pp 1, 12] 5170

DOCTOR PRAKOSA--Doctor Prakosa has been rector of the Universitas Sebelas Maret [University of 11 March] in Surakarta since 1977, when he replaced Haryo Mataram, master of laws, who became the first rector of UNS [Universitas Nuruddin Sjihadat] after only 1 year at the University of 11 March. Prior to becoming rector of the University of 11 March, Doctor Prakosa had been chief of the Army Health Service in Jakarta. He was born in Ciamis, West Java, 57 years ago. He is the eldest of three children born to Doctor Diran. He obtained his doctoral degree from the University of Gadjah Mada in 1960. As a youth, Prakosa had led a guerrilla unit in the Colomadu and Kalioso areas in 1948-49 with the rank of captain. He continued his military career until 1983, when he retired with the rank of brigadier general. He married Siti Aminah in 1953, and this fortunate couple has been blessed with two children. Agung Nugroho, their son, has a bachelor's degree from Bandung Technological Institute and is doing graduate study in the Federal Republic of Germany in the aircraft field. Rien Utama, their only daughter, is married and is completing her studies at the Faculty of Literature of the University of Indonesia. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 18 Mar 84 pp 1-7] 5170

POLICE COLONEL SUROJO--The post of chief of the Police Information Service on Saturday [17 March] was transferred from Police Col Dr Sakir Soebadi, the former incumbent, to Police Colonel Doctor Surojo, his replacement. Col Sakir Soebadi will retire from the Indonesian Police. Colonel Surojo had previously been deputy chief of the Police Information Service for more than 1 year. Col Sakir Soebadi had served in the Indonesian Police for 32 years, since graduating from the Police Inspectors School in Sukabumi [West Java] in 1952. Colonel Surojo, the new chief of the Police Information Service, had attended various schools, both civilian and

military. The highest level schools he attended were the Police Staff and Command School in 1975 and the Armed Forces Joint Staff and Command School in 1976. Important positions he has held include command of a police sector, deputy chief of the Police Information Service, and now chief of the Police Information Service, which is located at police headquarters in Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Mar 84 p 2] 5170

**THREE DEPUTY GOVERNORS**—Three deputy governors for the Special Area of the Capital, Jakarta, were appointed by Presidential Decision No 59/M/1984, dated 15 March 1984. They are: Maj Gen Eddy Marzuki Nalapraja; Engr Bun Yamin Ramto, bachelor of economics; and Dr Anwar Ilmar.

Maj Gen Eddy Nalapraja, a native of Jakarta, is also still assigned as assistant for reserve affairs at Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters. He is well informed about problems in the capital since he was assistant I in Military Region V/Jakarta. He subsequently served as chief of staff of the Capital Garrison and as chief of staff of Military Region V/Jakarta.

Engr Bun Yamin Ramto's last position was chief of the Public Works Service of the City of Jakarta. He was born in Martapura (South Sumatra) 48 years ago. He graduated as an engineer from Bandung Technological Institute and obtained a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia. He began his career in government in Palembang [South Sumatra] before being transferred to the city administration of Jakarta. He became well-known as the chief of the Tomang Bridge Project.

Anwar Ilmar (51 years old) is the only civil service career officer of the three deputy governors of Jakarta. After graduating from the Faculty of Social and Political Science of the University of Gadjah Mada, he was initially assigned to West Kalimantan and then to Ujungpandang [South Sulawesi]. In 1962 he was assigned to Irian Jaya and placed at the disposal of UNTEA (United Nations Temporary Executive Authority). Subsequently, he was acting resident of the southern part of Irian Barat, regent of Merauke [Irian Jaya], and finally regent of Jayapura [Irian Jaya] before he was reassigned back to Jakarta. This native of Padang [West Sumatra] speaks two foreign languages, English and French. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 12] 5170

**COL HENDRICUS SUSANTO DIES**—Col (Air Force) Hendricus Susanto died on Friday, 9 March, at Mardi Waluyo Hospital in Malang [East Java], following an illness. The deceased was born in Blitar [East Java] on 15 November 1936, the son of the late T Atmowiyadi. His last post was commander of Abdulrachman Saleh Air Force Base in Malang. He was a graduate of senior high school. He completed his basic military training in 1959, flight school in Czechoslovakia in 1962, the Air Force Unit Commanders School in 1971, and the Air Force Staff and Command School in 1978. His assignments in the Air Force included the following: in 1958 he was appointed a student officer at the Flight Officers School. In 1959 he was sent to Czechoslovakia for flight training. In 1962 he was assigned as a pilot in Squadron 21 at Iswahyudi Air Force Base [Madiun, East Java]. In 1964 he was assigned as a pilot in Squadron 32 at Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base. On 15 August 1983 he was appointed commander of Abdulrachman Saleh Air Force Base in Malang. Operations he participated in included: Operasi Tumpas [against rebel groups in Sulawesi] in 1963-64 and Operasi Dwikora [against Malaysia] in 1963. Decorations

he holds include the 8-Year Service Medal, the 16-Year Service Medal, and the Wira Dharma medal. The deceased leaves a wife and three children. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Mar 84 p 6] 5170

AIR MARSHAL SUKARDI--Air Marshal Sukardi, Air Force chief of staff, as a pilot still goes through training to develop his flying skills. He went through further training on 22 February 1984 at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base [Jakarta] on the C-130H "Hercules" transport aircraft, the latest type. In the course of this training Air Marshal Sukardi was accompanied by Major (Pilot) Baharudin. Air Marshal Sukardi graduated from Flight School in 1953. After transitional training on the C-47 "Dakota," Second Lieutenant Sukardi (at the time) was assigned to Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base in Bandung to the Military Air Transport Service. In 1958 he went through transitional training on the IL-14 "Avia" transport and was assigned as a pilot in Squadron 2 at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base. He completed Flight Instructor School in 1960. Later, Captain (Pilot) Sukardi was trained to fly the C-130B "Hercules" transport aircraft. In 1961 he was assigned as a "Hercules" pilot in Squadron 31 at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base. His flight training on 22 February 1984 was observed by the commander of the Air Training Command [KOPATDARA] and the commander of Operational Wing 001. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 23 Feb 84 p 2] 5170

CSO: 4213/196

## GDR ASSISTANCE, PRINTING OPERATIONS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] "Nineteen hundred eighty-three was the most outstanding and eventful year over the past 3 years in achieving results during the first 5-year plan (1981-1985), when we successfully improved the state printing plant with the assistance of the party, the government and the GDR's solidarity organization. We assembled 24 new machines and 16 kinds of specialized equipment, trained 28 workers for instance printing jobs and 17 workers were trained abroad. [These improvements] guarantee that production will triple during the upcoming year. Along with the repairing and installation of this complex machinery, we strove for continuous production and were able to finish 2,122 printing jobs, totaling 279,248,221 pages of 13 cm by 19 cm-size paper. Production volume increased by 5.37 percent over 1982's. The total value of production sold amounted to 32,133,940 kip; production expenses were 26,654,775 kip. Subtracting depreciation costs, the profit to the state budget was 8,095,868 kip."

Comrade Onsi Boudsivongsak, chief of the state enterprise printing plant administration board, related this with the firm belief that this state printing plant--which was formerly called the national printing plant but later in 1983 was changed to "state printing plant"--is well equipped with materials and that the quality of the cadres and workers has improved to a new level. They have concentrated on production and improvements in the technical area, such as the repair of inoperative machinery. Previously, the printing plant could print only black and white or spot color pictures, but since 1983, after technical improvements, they have been able to print in full four color, comparable to that in neighboring countries.

The most outstanding performances of the year was their ability to execute the plan for improving the state printing plant in cooperation with the GDR, their success in repairing and installing new electrical wiring, their success in preparing equipment for installation, the installation of a photographic system, a 2 color printing machine, a total of 24 continuous roll and instant printing machines, and 16 pieces of specialized equipment. In addition, they completed the training of 28 workers in using some machines, which means that the major 5 million mark project was implemented 100 percent according to plan. This made the state printing plant into a modern one during the first 5-year

plan. They also replaced two machines in the offset division and gave away one to a local plant.

In the basic construction area, they finished constructing a building where metal is cast. Right now, it is used as a departmental facility for unrolling paper rolls. With high revolutionary spirits and creative minds, they were able to successfully research and discover a method for cutting paper rolls for feeding the large printing machines. Beside these internal improvements of the printing plant, they also took the time during this confusing period to help other printing plants in improving their production controls. For example, they helped improve the administrative cadres of the Vientiane printing plant, train photographic technicians for the Ministry of Education's printing plant, teach [the cadres of] Houa Phan printing plant [so that it could] become an enterprise, and improve the workers of the Khammouane Province and military printing plants and others.

12597

CSO: 4206/103



## VIENTIANE PROVINCE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SECURITY PROGRESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Concerning the victory and real achievements [of Vientiane Province], Comrade Khamphai Oundaia, secretary of the Vientiane Province Party Committee, said that during 1983, Vientiane Province successfully improved provincial level administration, some sections of enterprises and some important towns. It also laid down all the conditions for all the pending improvements of all district divisions for strengthening each administrative level to ensure the establishment and implementation of every policy, measure, and order of the party and state. All the mass organizations were newly improved.

Regarding work in the basic production areas to strengthen and further the dictatorship of the proletariat, the provincial authorities turned their strongest efforts to them by concentrating their transportation and manpower resources in them and by emphasizing certain strategic districts, such as Paksan District, Saisomboun, Hom District, Kasi, Vangvieng and King Meuang. They did all this to encourage patriotism and devotion to the new regime, to increase the sense of being one's own boss and self-reliance, to form opinions and firm principles about [who our real] friends and enemies are, to analyze in detail our enemies in order to defeat them, and to build strong convictions and enthusiasm among all the ethnic peoples.

Along with this, they strengthened the administration, built up the political grassroots and improved the living standards of the people step by step. Comrade Sivilai Soulivong, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party and chief of the agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives departmental committee of Vientiane Province, pointed out the following about the economic development work and the improvement of living standards.

Last year, even though we encountered many difficulties in many areas due to unfavorable weather during the early part of the year, because of the interest and guidance of the party committee and the administration, the sense of leadership established in the performances of all divisions and districts and, in addition, the hard working heritage and perseverance of our people, we were able to gain a victory that is a fairly good foundation. For example, in rice farming, more than 50,400 hectares were planted, an increase of 1.5 percent compared to 1982, and [because of the good] harvest, we were self-sufficient. Four thousand four hundred seventeen hectares of rice fields were



irrigated during both the dry and wet seasons, 729 hectares more than in 1982. The work of agricultural cooperatives received great interest in continuously improving production and quality controls and other regulations; in addition, eight new units were added. Altogether, there were 71 agricultural cooperatives in the entire province with 2,240 households--an estimated 7.3 percent of the total farm households in the country--and an area under cultivation of 2,023 hectares. In the communication and transportation area, all the roads in the province were repaired and the Nong Yad-Pakkaboung ferry was in operation and carried more than 13,000 tons of merchandise for the provincial transport division.

In the trade area, we promoted the distribution of merchandise in the basic production areas fairly well. Concerning national defense and security, Comrade Lieutenant Khamphan of the provincial military command headquarters committee and Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Tongdeuan, chief of the Vientiane Province policy command headquarters committee, stated the following.

During this past year, by adhering to the party's common policy that says that we must coordinate closely the tasks of economic development and national defense and security, the armed forces of the entire province determined to improve themselves in establishing their politics and ideology, their guidance and leadership, etc., according to the party principles that guide them directly. They were guided in groups and commanded as leaders to build up a modern armed force, step by step, so that they would be ready to fight and win, to destroy and respond to the multifaceted strategems, psychological warfare and provocative movements of the imperialists and international reactionaries, and to wipe out the enemy's underground forces in many areas, such as in all the districts bordering on Thailand, including Sanakham District, Paksane and such ethnic territories as Saisomboun District, Vangvieng, and Hom District, where they have been able to promptly maintain the peace for the people all along.

12597

CSO: 4206/103

## EDITORIAL URGES CO-OPS TO DIVERSIFY PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

["Editorial" Column: "Determinedly And Widely Expand Occupational Areas"]

[Text] The agricultural co-op is the primary and most efficient agricultural production unit because it has a firm organization, allocation of work, and a production plan for each step in a unified manner. Thus we put production in each agricultural unit, and no matter how much they are threatened by natural disaster they are still able to ensure an increase each year.

This is a good aspect of the collective style of living. However, when we look around we still see that all the agricultural co-ops have not yet reinforced the good position of collective living to gradually cover other work systematically in each step. This means that the majority of agricultural co-ops still emphasize only rice production, and take production in other aspects lightly. We do not support them as we should. This makes the income of the agricultural co-op low, and it is not yet able to meet the need for consumption.

For this reason, all agricultural co-ops must make use of the advantages of collective living on a full scale. These advantages are an organized force. Production gradually follows the plan. This is to determinedly widen different occupational areas aiming at the most effective use of time and every capability in terms of energy in order to increase income for the co-op members by reviving and expanding the occupation of manufacturing that is our heritage; for example, earthenware, woodenware, rattanware, weaving, etc.; the exploration of forest products, e.g., benzoin, resin, rattan, the bark and buds of cutch; planting valuable trees for export, e.g., cardamon, castor beans, trees for growing stick lac; planting sugar cane for sugar; felling medicinal trees and growing soybeans, mung beans, peanuts, sesame, etc. These occupational areas, the forests and ricefields, and cultivation products mentioned are things that our farmers are familiar with and with which they already have a lot of experience. Thus, [we should] encourage them by focusing on setting up agricultural co-ops as the primary units for provincial and district production, opening trade and credit co-ops all over through these organizations in order to give out loans and to sign two-way contract obligations for purchasing. If

we can do this it will not only provide a great increase of goods in society but will also be able to exploit the energy and capability hidden in farmers, handicrafters, and all co-op members. It is also the best way to make use of the time left after rice production, and it will also greatly increase income for farmers, handicrafters, and co-op members.

All levels of administrative committees and especially the boards of directors of agricultural co-ops of all units should consider this issue important and adopt a detailed plan to revive and expand different vocational subjects according to the ability and actual conditions within their own agricultural co-ops so as to use to the utmost the individual ability in production and to increase the annual income of the co-op and steadily raise the standard of living for its members.

9884

CSO: 4206/111

## CHAMPASSAK BORDER DISTRICT SECURITY, LPRP RESOLUTION 51 NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "Strong Phon Thong District"]

[Text] Phon Thong is an outpost district of Champassak Province. It is located on the right side of the Mekong River directly across from Thailand. It has flatland along the Mekong River that is suitable for cultivation and animal husbandry, and it plays an economic role in Champassak Province. The people have a heritage of solidarity and diligence which has become a means for steadily improving the standard of living of the people.

Because of its special characteristics and location the enemies have long-term schemes to create confusion and incite unrest among the people. Thus to resist all of the enemies' schemes, the party committee and the administrative committee of Phon Thong District have carefully trained cadres and soldiers to clearly differentiate friends from foes, to decide to fight against the enemies, and to set up a political base. After totally absorbing Plenum 51 of the Political Bureau, the order to change direction to the base for the Party Central Committee and the province has an important change focusing on the leadership of different levels of party committees, on continuously grasping mobilization, on guiding the people in political ideology to improve the administrative committee, and on cooperation to improve the training of military and paramilitary forces, especially in strategic areas along the border where the enemies' routes are.

On this basis, the people take part in fighting against the enemies. They do this by reporting the situation of the enemies, by letting their children join the guerrilla forces, and by allowing them to become soldiers to protect their land. They lead the army to wherever the enemies are active in order to work in cooperation with guerrillas to counter the enemies and to support the work units in constructing the bases. Thus, there have been several good and outstanding guerrilla units fighting and liquidating the enemies. For example, the guerrilla unit in Nong Dong, Dong Bang Canton, has firmly grasped the situation and fought the exiles who hid in the forest. They also destroyed the enemies' underground bases and captured the reactionary leaders. In addition, they mobilized and educated the misled [exiles] and

then sent many hundreds of them back to live with their families. This dismantled the enemies' organization, limited their movement, and gradually brought peace and normalcy to Phon Thong District. The outposts of Champassak Province were solidly secured.

Concerning the transformation, economic construction, and improvement in the standard of living of the people, Comrade Savang Sihavong, a representative of the committee of this district, reported to the first conference of the Champassak Provincial Party Committee that they have first of all attentively revived deserted ricefields and opened up new paddies and primarily encouraged the process of changing to agricultural co-ops and intensive agriculture. In the 3-year period from 1981 to 1983 there was an increase of 2,611 hectares of ricefields and a capacity increase from 1,400 tons to 1,800 tons per hectare on the average. The people's revenues were also increased. There was 587 kg of paddy rice per capita. The people in Phon Thong, Dou, and Koutchik Cantons obtained 650 to over 700 kg of paddy rice on the average. The people and farmers throughout the district have increased the agricultural taxes they pay to the government each year and sell more than 3,500 tons of rice per year to the government.

Animal husbandry is also expanding unceasingly. Now there are over 32,600 cattle throughout Phon Thong District, an increase of over 5,400 cattle from the number in 1980 to 1981; on the average there is almost 1 for every 2 persons.

Concerning the change to agricultural co-ops, up to now the party committee and each level of the administrative committee have attentively mobilized the people to be awakened and to voluntarily change from their small scattered individual production to collective production and to set up 107 agricultural co-ops corresponding to 107 villages in Phon Thong District. Many co-op units are clearly stepping in the right direction. They the Na Va co-op in Ban Chik, Ban Lao, Kok Lamseng in Ban Mai, Ou Sou, Non Hin, Keng Gnao, Non Khoun, and Phon Yai; the Ouppalat co-op unit is a model co-op that leads them with a banner.

In summary, since the liberation and because of the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party central committee and also of the party and district party committees, there is peace and normalcy throughout the Phon Thong District and a gradual improvement in the standard of living of the people.

9884

CSO: 4206/111



# ORDER OF BATTLE, TACTICS AGAINST ENEMY IN KHAMMOUAN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Mar 84 p 2

["Good Stories About Outstanding People" Column by Dok Phak Van: "Two Brave Combatants"]

[Text] At dawn on 15 April 1983 in the Phou Nok Keng area (south of Mahasai District) in Khammouan Province there was a thin layer of clouds. Once in a while the sound of muntjaks could be heard from the mountain tops. Cicadas including small ones competed with each other with singing that could be heard like the pleasing sound of music all over the area.

At that time the soldiers in Company 2 of Battalion 8 subordinate to the Khammouan Provincial Military Command reached their destination to completely wipe out the war remnants that were hiding in this mountainous area. After positioning the forces the company commander gave the order to fire at the enemy target immediately. Gunfire from large and small guns echoed over the area, surprising the enemies who were sleeping soundly, and they ran away south and north, fired in the air, and dispersed to wherever they could. Because the enemies' forces in the second and third locations were better than ours and were in a higher location, if we had continued to advance they would have had us on the defensive. Thus, in order to rest and restore our energy the company commander ordered us not to move any further. He assigned one section to remain ready at the same place, and another section to retreat to Ban Som in order to bring additional forces. After the company commander along with a number of soldiers returned to Ban Som in order to bring more forces, there was Comrade Bounma Saignasin, a strong young combatant and an excellent child of the persistent people in Talong, Boualapha District, who had extreme hatred for the enemies that had not been gotten rid of in that location. His left hand grasped an AK rifle and in his right hand there were B40 rocket launchers. He persuaded Comrade Phoua, his inseparable friend, to continue quickly attacking the enemies in order to completely wipe out the remnants. When these two comrades were crawling forward it was close to the time when the enemies were in a ready position. They then fired both as if it were a shower of rain. Bullets bounced off their side and waist, dust was everywhere, and their clothes were soaking wet and were all dark red. The enemies thought they were dead. They stopped shooting and were satisfied with their victory.

When a good opportunity came the two comrades then fired at them like popcorn being popped. The boom of the B40 rocket launcher of Comrade Bounma was heard...causing them to break off and panic, and they fled like [hundreds of frogs] scattering for the second time. After that these two separated themselves in different directions in order to continue attacking the enemies in the third location which was the last one. The enemies saw Comrade Bounma approach and they fired intensively at him. Comrade Bounma quickly ran to a hiding place like a tiger holding the AK rifle, and he fired a confusing spray of golden bullets at them ending with one B40 rocket launcher that silenced the enemies' gunfire. A minute later Comrade Bounma crawled up and cut off the enemies' rear holding the trigger of the [BASO] rifle, and fired at the enemies' [emerald green field] and completely destroyed it. Thirty-seven enemies who were encircled by the two comrades were without hope, not knowing what to do. Wherever they looked they saw the dead bodies of their friends and heard the injured moaning. This made the routed soldiers [fear for their lives], and they fled in panic in different directions.

Because of the achievement and their brave and good deeds, Comrade Bounma and his combatant friend Comrade Phoua received commendations from the Party Central Committee, and were promoted to the next higher rank.

9884

CSO: 4206/111

## BRIEFS

**MILITARY TRANSPORT WITH SRV**--By now in 1984 cadres and workers in Transport Division 404 under Division D in the central region of Savannakhet Province have enthusiastically given attention to their special task. During this period they transported materials and equipment from the Port of Danang to Xieng Khouang, Vientiane, and Seno, and from Seno to Savannakhet and Pakse according to plan. They transported over 30 new cars from Danang to Vientiane. They also repaired 15 broken-down car engines. They are still continuously emulating each other to score achievements for International Labor Day on 1 May. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Mar 84 p 1] 9884

**HOUA PHAN LPRYU MEMBERSHIP, RECRUITMENT**--Houa Phan Province consists of 27,353 youth from ethnic groups. In 1983 they attained many victories, e.g., they expanded the number of youth union members from 17,538 by adding 19,050 comrades. They cleared a road for 84 km from Sam Neua to Son District, and they repaired 27 km of the road to Ven District. For national defense and security 571 Houa Phan youth union members volunteered to become soldiers, and 143 volunteered to become policemen. Youth Union members who are in offices and organizations around the province have attentively and regularly been on guard. Guerrilla youth have protected, guarded, and patrolled attentively in the areas of their responsibility, and have also been trained in military tactics and strategy in order to protect and defend their own territory. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Apr 84 p 2] 9884

**DANANG PORT FACILITY PERSONNEL**--The Lao delegation office in Danang has been successfully carrying out its duty by exporting goods to fraternal socialist countries by ship and by importing as much as 50 percent of the 1983 expected figures in goods and construction equipment. These great achievements have included the determined participation of the women's association in this office. The committee responsible for the grassroots association unit told us about many movements, and we also had a chance to see these movements with our own eyes. In this place there are 108 cadres including 19 women of which 11 are women's association members. Periodically the association has been expanded and improved. The women's

association is responsible for exporting, importing, receiving, typing, sending telegrams and accounting; it is also responsible for restaurant and the nursery. The women's association also actively takes part and plays an effective role in taking care of cadres' families when sickness occurs and when they have to work far away. When needed they work together in groups in art and literature and in defending and guarding. [Excerpt] [Vientiane GNAOVASON in Lao Feb 84 p 5] 9884

PRK BORDER DISTRICT, PARTY, CO-OPS--The second session of the first general congress of the Moulapamok District party committee, Champassak Province, majestically convened in the afternoon of 18 February 1984. It was attended by 95 comrades, who were party member delegates from the National Defense and Security Organization's divisional headquarters from the various basic production areas in 4 cantons within the district; 75 of the comrades were regular delegates. Moulapamok District has 5 cantons, 54 villages and a population of 21,542 consisting of 3 ethnic groups. The entire district has 29 agricultural cooperatives, consisting of 28 villages, 1,252 households and a population of 6,080. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Mar 84 p 2] 12597

ATTOPEU POPULATION--Attapeu is located at the very southernmost part of Laos, with an area of 11,900 square km. Lowland and highland Lao live together in equality in this land. There are 70,000 people, with highland Lao constituting 78 percent of the entire population. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Mar 84 p 2] 12597

REFORMATORY INMATES--People who realize that their behavior is incorrect and know how to change can progress, such as Miss Keomani Vongkai and Miss Kanda Chanthasen, who changed their old way of thinking to a new, progressive way. They were determined to get training and build themselves into new socialist Lao women. Miss Keomani Vongkai, 19, who resided at Ban That Luang, Vientiane Capital, and Miss Kanda Chanthasen, 25, who resided at Ban Inpeng, Wat Chan Canton, Chanthaburi District, Vientiane Capital, were sent to the Done Nang Reformatory School for Anti-Social Element in 1979 where they were reeducated and trained. One period at Done Nang made them realize the dangerous results of the society of the old regime which had drugged and poisoned them. Also, they eradicated their bad way of thinking, step by step, and turned them away from vice to virtue. Along with other inmates, they reformed and stepped up to the new road to socialism to which the party and the government guided the way. With awareness and enthusiasm, they forged ahead vigorously in their work. In 1980 they were placed as workers in a sewing factory at Done Tong. In 1981 they had families. They have been affiliated with the patriotic Lao Women's Association, and have been good members, conscientious in its establishment and industrious and enthusiastic in their specialized tasks. For example, each day they finish sewing 15 pairs of shorts, 5 more than the quota, and cut 140-150 pairs of shorts, 40-50 more than the quota. In each job review, they are chosen as outstanding employees of the sewing factory. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Mar 84 p 2] 12597

CHINESE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION SEEN NECESSARY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 6

[Article: "Liu Nan Hui [phonetic], Deputy Chairman of Malaysian Chinese Industrial-Commercial Association, Expresses Support for 'Chinese Savings Fund' and Appeals for Organization of National Enterprise Consortiums"]

[Text] Muar (Bandar Maharani), 13 January--Datuk Liu Nan Hui, deputy chairman of the Malaysian Chinese Industrial-Commercial Association, said that the association fully supports the "Chinese Savings Fund" plan proposed by the Chinese Community Brotherhood Council, in order to assemble ample financial resources, participate in a timely manner in the nation's economic development, and benefit the Chinese community.

He said that in the present circumstances the Chinese community still does not have sufficiently large funds to participate in investing under the "government-people cooperation concept" and "privatization of large enterprises" policies promoted by the government. Therefore the Chinese community's establishing a savings fund is appropriate and necessary. Datuk Liu also appealed to the Chinese business community to increase its accumulation and organize a national big enterprise consortium, in order to invest in the national economic plans.

Datuk Liu Nan Hui made those remarks last night in Muar, where he conducted the swearing-in of the director of the new term of the executive committee of the Muar Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Datuk Liu is also chairman of the Johor Chinese Commercial Federation.

He pointed out that the "government-people cooperation concept" and the "privatization of large enterprises" policies promoted by the government, besides helping advance economic cooperation between the Chinese and the indigenous people, provide a good opportunity for the Chinese business community to positively participate in the national economic plan.

The government-people cooperation concept and the privatization of big enterprises involve the management of large, hundreds of millions ringgit investments. At present, the financial resources possessed by the Chinese are still insufficient to comprehensively invest in those great undertakings with long-range returns.



A single high-level joint stock fund is insufficient. Therefore, Chinese business circles must try hard to catch up, combine the enterprises and companies in each sector and organize funds similar to the "hadji funds" national investment company, as well as nationwide big enterprise consortium to invest in the big-enterprises planned by the government and expand the Chinese economic base.

He stressed that it is necessary for the Chinese community to promote a savings campaign. Every Chinese individual and organization should positively respond to the "Chinese savings fund" campaign proposed by the Chinese Community Brotherhood Council.

He stated with satisfaction that the Chinese Industrial-Commercial Association welcomes and supports that savings campaign, in order to pool sufficient financial resources to participate in the mainstream of the national economy.

He said that the Muar Chinese Chamber of Commerce during the past 38 years has with an unyielding spirit defended the Chinese community's interests and rights, and played an important role in the welfare of the society. This evening's solemn swearing-in shows that the chamber's leadership is full of vitality and vigor, and has a spirit of solidarity and unity, and that it is a model for Chinese business organizations. The Muar Chinese Chamber of Commerce is also a principal member of the Johor Chinese Commercial Federation.

In conclusion, he stated that he welcomes and supports the "government-people cooperation concept" and "privatization of big enterprises policy," and the "learn from the east" and "leaders must set a good example" reform concepts promoted by the prime minister, in order to attain national progress and prosperity.

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CSO: 4205/41

NEED FOR MORE CHINESE-LANGUAGE TEACHERS SEEN

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Democratic Action Party Issues Statement Deploing Nation's Shortage of Chinese-Language Teachers"]

[Text] Petaling, 13 Jan--Responding to a report regarding the shortage of Chinese-language teachers in all states of our country, Wu Hsin Jung [phonetic], publicity secretary of the Democratic Action Party's Selangor Chinese-Language Education Group, issued a statement expressing regret.

Mr Wu, who is also a member of the party's Subang chapter in Selangor, today made a statement in which he said, "The government has traditionally paid no attention to Chinese and Indian elementary education, which has given rise to all sorts of problems, especially the serious shortage of teachers."

Mr Wu said that when the new education system began to be implemented nationwide, the decrease in the number of students per class and the increase in the number of classes caused the shortage of elementary Chinese-language teachers to become even more serious, but the Education Service has not begun vacation period teacher training classes or recruited more students for the Chinese-language training classes in order to alleviate the present teacher shortage.

Mr Wu stated that the first to be affected by the teacher shortage would, of course, be the students, and asked how our government could raise our country's educational level and implement the new education system if there is a serious teacher shortage.

He said the Chinese and Indian elementary schools lack not only teachers but also school staff, classrooms, and other facilities.

He expressed hope that the government would treat each type of elementary education fairly, and be concerned not only with national elementary education but also with the development of Chinese elementary schools. He expressed hope that Vice Minister of Education Tan Tiong Hong will urge his ministry to resolve, as soon as possible, the shortage of Chinese and Indian elementary teachers in all areas, and draft a plan to comprehensively resolve all sorts of problems regarding Chinese and Indian elementary education, instead of talking about one thing and doing another in dealing with Chinese and Indian elementary school problems.

COMMENTARY ON NEW BENEFITS FOR AGRICULTURE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentary by Wen Hsin [2429 1800]: "Government Encourages People To Develop Agriculture"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam yesterday issued an exciting and encouraging statement: everyone engaged in agricultural production will receive preferential treatment by having their taxes reduced, as well as enjoying various other incentives.

Our country is an essentially agricultural developing nation. The government always places heavy emphasis on agricultural development. Every year it spends large sums of money to help farmers develop agriculture, including preference in obtaining loans, the supplying of machinery, guidance regarding modern technology, etc. However, the results of those incentives have not been completely ideal.

As Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said, the contribution made by agriculture to our national economy has already declined from 59 percent to 22.8 percent. From those figures it is evident that agricultural development in our country has already lost the role it had played, and that if the government does not change its policy toward agricultural development there ultimately may be adverse consequences for both the people and the nation.

It is undeniable that in recent years our country has made great strides in industrial and commercial development. Especially, private enterprise has made good development because of the government's strong encouragement. The major reason, in addition to the encouragement given by the government, has been that the government has at the same time adopted many incentive measures, such as exempting industrial raw materials from import duties, giving industry priority in loans, etc.

Of course, the development of industry and commerce is very important for our country, which can obtain large amounts of taxes from industry and commerce and increase the nation's wealth. However, while developing industry and commerce our country absolutely must not neglect the development of agriculture, especially because our country has a small population, a large land area, and rich natural resources.

In fact, during the past 10 years our country's government has not neglected the development of agriculture. It is only that some aspects of the development plans have been restricted and have not been able to have effect, and there has not been a positive attitude. Therefore, during the past 10 years our country has not accomplished as much in agricultural development as in the development of industry and commerce.

Recently, Dr Wu Ching Te [phonetic], vice minister of agriculture, when summarizing the draft agricultural budget before Parliament stated that at present our government, in promoting the development of agriculture, is emphasizing the policy of agricultural modernization. For example, educating farmers about modern science and technology, management, and facilities, in order to increase production. In that manner, a higher production rate can improve the lives of farmers in rural areas and at the same time surplus production can be exported and the national income can be increased.

The government should continually examine and improve its policy toward our country's traditional agricultural products, such as rice, rubber, palm oil, cocoa, pepper, etc., in order to make the effective implementation of its policies possible.

Incentives are a good way to stimulate agricultural development. However, incentives must be practical and effective. If some farmers take advantage of the government's incentives for their own personal profit, the incentives will lose their significance. Therefore, the government must carry out careful studies when deciding upon incentive measures.

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CSO: 4205/41

## NEW NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANNOUNCED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "National Agricultural Policy Announced"]

[Text] In order to stimulate the development of agriculture, ensure the balanced growth of agriculture in all sectors, and effectively use our national resources, the national agricultural policy drafted by a cabinet committee has been officially announced.

Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam, chairman of the cabinet committee, when announcing that new policy pointed out that in the past, because the government encouraged the development of industry, agriculture bogged down, to the extent that its contribution to the national economy declined from 59 percent to 22.8 percent. In order to eliminate the disparity between the growth rates of agriculture and industry, the government will critically review the agricultural taxes, including the import duties on agricultural machinery, and adopt incentive measures to encourage agricultural development and ensure that it continues to play an important role in the national economy.

From the point of view of people engaged in agriculture all over the nation, that is very good news brought about by 1984.

Our country's leaders have often emphasized that since the implementation of the New Economic Policy in 1970 our people's standard of living has been greatly increased. However, in comparison the lives of the inhabitants of rural areas have not yet been greatly improved. Therefore, as far as the government is concerned an important responsibility will henceforth be working toward helping the rural people find ways to increase their incomes. If one takes into consideration the fact that the great majority of the people in rural areas depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livings, it may be asserted categorically that the incentive measures of the new national agricultural policy can, in the not-too-distant future, increase the productivity of our country's agriculture, while at the same time greatly increasing the rural people's incomes, which may be called killing two birds with one stone.

In addition to the incentive measures, what are the other special features of the new national agricultural policy? First of all, it encourages the



large-scale modernization of agricultural production. In order to attain that goal, farmers will be encouraged to use modern machinery to increase productivity. At the same time, the government will introduce the modernized, large-scale raising of poultry and beef cattle and the use of modern equipment in deep-sea fishing. In addition, it will encourage farmers to grow vegetables and fruit on a large scale.

It seems that using modern industry, modern science and technology, and modern management science methods to develop agriculture and transform relatively backward agricultural production into modern agriculture having a modern, advanced world level, is the guiding principle of our country's new agricultural policy. Attainment of the goals of the new economic policy involves not only production and commercial management of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline trades, and fishing, but also processing, storage, transportation, and marketing of products, and the other relevant links. It is not possible to achieve all this in a single leap.

Obviously, only a national agricultural policy incorporating united efforts by the government and the people, the full development of a spirit of cooperation, and lofty aspirations and great ideals can be implemented smoothly. Therefore, the deputy prime minister clearly pointed out that in order to effectively and successfully implement the national agricultural policy, an agricultural plan regarding private enterprises agriculture must be coordinated with or meet the requirements of the government's policy, especially in the selection of agricultural crops.

Just as the deputy prime minister said, the national agricultural policy, with regard to planning, implementation, and administration provides the governmental organization and private enterprise with a guide. But even more important, it will inspire farmers to tightly grasp the opportunity to eradicate poverty. That is the government's true goal.

5616

CSO: 4205/41

GERAKAN CHAIRMAN CONFIDENT OF REELECTION

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Gerakan Chairman Lim Keng Yaik Confident His Leadership Won't Be Challenged This Year"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 January--Gerakan Chairman Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik expressed confidence that his leadership would not be challenged at this year's party congress.

He said yesterday that "Anyone in the party who intends to shake up the current leadership must have a good reason and should ask himself whether or not he is supported by the party members."

Because Gerakan expects to hold reelections in September of this year, the party chapters and district branches began to carry out elections yesterday.

Datuk Lim stated that the present party leaders have not committed errors and have continually developed party affairs, so their positions are secure.

He said, "Anyone who wants to challenge me must prove that I am incapable of leading the party. But I am confident that the Gerakan spirit--only people who work hard for the party will be accepted by the party members--will prevail and not individual glory."

It is reported that Datuk Michael Chen Wing Sum, a vice chairman, intends to declare his candidacy for the position of party chairman in this year's reelections.

Datuk Chen jumped over from the Malaysian Chinese Association to Gerakan, bringing along a group of former MCA members who joined Gerakan and hold leadership positions in many chapters.

Gerakan has in recent years set up many chapters all over the country, and now has about 320 chapters.

## RELIGIOUS 'FANATICS' OPPOSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Penang THE STAR in English 19 Apr 84 p 7

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Wed. — A group of religious fanatics are influencing parents to stop sending their children to government schools.

State Executive Councillor and education committee chairman Zakaria Said said today that "these religious fanatics have managed to influence parents in certain rural areas to send their children to their religious schools instead."

He said that this was unhealthy and a threat to the education system.

"These people are running religious schools somewhere and are using religion to mislead parents in

order to boost their enrolment," he said.

Encik Zakaria said such irresponsible people had been visiting kampongs and telling villagers that "students from their school are more religious than those from government schools."

"They are playing on religious sentiments to gain support for their religious school at the expense of students," he said and advised parents not to fall prey to their "sweet religious" talks.

"Our education system is one of the best in the region and our school allow students to freely observe

their own religion," he said.

"We also provide prayer rooms for Muslim students. There is no sense in their argument that children from government schools are less religious," he added.

Encik Zakaria also advised those responsible to immediately stop their activities.

He said the Government had provided schools even in the most remote areas and hoped the people would make use of them.

A newspaper had reported that 25 pupils in Sik and Baling had been forced by their parents to quit government schools.

CSO: 4200/714

## REPORTAGE ON MCA RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENT

## Deputy Secretary General Resigns

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Apr 84 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — The MCA crisis deepened further following the resignation today of the party's deputy secretary-general and national organising secretary, Datuk Loh Fook Yen.

His resignation is with immediate effect.

Datuk Loh told a Press conference that he decided to quit because he was "utterly disgusted" with the dismissal yesterday of Datuk Tan Peng Khoo as a party central committee member by the acting president, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

"My resignation today is to protest against this high-handed action of the acting party president and to expose the dictatorial and arbitrary manner in which party

affairs are being conducted.

"Datuk Tan is one of the most senior and respected members of the party and the central committee.

"He has for more than 20 years played a leading role in the party, especially in my State of Johore," he said.

"In the present crisis, Datuk Tan sought to use his good offices, both as a central committee member and party elder, to encourage dialogue between the contending parties and help find a solution acceptable to both sides.

"For all his efforts, he has been rewarded by being expelled from the party's highest policy-making body. Such is the nature of democracy and

justice as practised by Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan," Datuk Loh said.

## Secretive

"I had no prior knowledge nor was I consulted about the decision to expel the 14 party leaders on March 19 and till today I still do not know why some members and branches have been suspended by the acting president."

Datuk Loh said he had stayed on in his positions until today in the hope that matters would improve but instead "decision-making in the party has become more and more secretive, less and less consultative and certainly some of the decisions taken cannot be justified."

## Treasurer General Resigns

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.—Veteran MCA leader Datuk Choo Ching Hwa today resigned as treasurer-general of the party with immediate effect. However, he will still remain a central committee member.

Giving reasons for his resignation, Datuk Choo said: "The recent actions and speeches by acting MCA president Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan has rendered my position untenable."

He said the event that particularly angered him was the removal on Monday of party elder Datuk Tan Teng Khoo from the central committee.

"I am very sad to see that there is no sign of any response to my appeal for a compromise and a return to rationality from the party's top leadership," he said.

Datuk Choo, treasurer-general since 1974, said he was disappointed that the mediation effort by former president Datuk Lee San Choon had met slow progress.

"I also wish to repeat my call to Datuk Neo to accept Datuk Lee as mediator in the present crisis without delay.

"Datuk Neo and I are still friends but friendship and principles are different things," he said.

Meanwhile, Datuk Neo said the new treasurer-general would be appointed soon.

#### Party Vice President Appointed

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.--MCA secretary-general Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan has been appointed a party vice-president.

Party acting president Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan also announced today that Datuk Lee Bonn Peng has been removed from the MCA central committee.

He said, however, the appointment of Tan Sri Chong as one of the party's four vice-presidents would be subject to central committee endorsement.

He added that Tan Sri Chong would remain as secretary-general.

Referring to Datuk Lee's removal, Datuk Neo said Datuk Lee was no longer a central committee member by virtue of Article 166 of the party constitution.

It states that any committee member absent from three consecutive meetings without valid reason shall cease to be a member.

Datuk Neo also said that Senator Lim Sean Lean, a central committee member, has been appointed party national organising secretary and deputy secretary-general.

(These two posts were vacated by Datuk Loh Fook Yen when he resigned yesterday.)

He said the appointment was made at a meeting of the presidential council today.



The following members were also appointed to the central committee--Tan Kok Hoi, Senator Wong Seng Chow, Senator Loo Swee Mok, Datuk Dr Hee Tian Lai and Lim Ik Kim.

He said the committee would meet soon to ratify the appointments.

Meanwhile, Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong has been appointed to replace Datuk Lee Boon Peng as member of the disciplinary committee.

CSO: 4200/714

MAHATHIR WANTS TOP UMNO LEADERSHIP RETAINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] ALOR STAR, Thurs.--Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad wants the existing top Umno leadership to be retained and changes made only if the incumbents have proven themselves to be worthless.

"I am not preventing anyone from going for a post in the party, but I feel that if there is not much difference between the two candidates vying for a post, there need not be a contest."

The Prime Minister was speaking at the opening of the Kubang Pasu Umno division delegates' meeting at the Sultan Abdul Halim Secondary School in Jenan, 14 km from here.

Dr Mahathir, who is also the division leader, advised members to act with caution because democracy could be used to ruin the party as well as to strengthen it.

He said certain people had accused him of being unfair and undemocratic in advising members not to contest party posts indiscriminately.

He gave such advice purely because he loved the party of which he had been a member since its birth in 1946, and did not want to see it ruined.

Those who wish to contest should not resort to dirty tactics like circulating unfavorable letters or making uncalled for statements against others.

He regretted that some even go to the extent of making wild accusations against friends and neighbours in their quest for the desired posts.

Anyone can contest for any post in the party if one was aware of the objective of the party and if the existing leaders were so bad they needed to be removed, he said.

"But if changing leaders is not going to change the party, the people and the country for the better, there is no necessity to do so."

## Support

The Prime Minister said he deplored politicians who use money to buy support to gain influential positions at the expense of the party's strength and stability.

He said such unethical acts were prevalent not only at the national level, but also at branch and divisional levels.

He warned Umno members of the danger of such practices and reminded them to always act in the interest of the party in their quest for any position.

Democracy alone can never guarantee the success and stability of any organisation if it is abused.

"Instead it will become a weapon that will kill the owner," said Dr Mahathir.

He advised members of the Kubany Pasu division to always set a good example and refrain from unhealthy activities.

"There is no point in me expecting good things from others if my own division is bad."

The Prime Minister criticised those who in wanting to win the support of members closed their own areas to others.

"If we want support from others, we cannot prevent others from outside entering our areas."

Though the party constitution does not prevent anyone from contesting any post he wishes, every member must use his wisdom and discretion before making such a move.

Dr Mahathir said he realised that at present many people were interested in winning posts in the party or contesting in the elections.

When Umno was first formed, the party had to persuade those it thought fit for the various posts to contest. Even then, those approached gave excuses for not contesting.

He cited the sacrifices the country's first Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman had to make when he (the Tunku) became Umno president.

CSO: 4200/714

## NATIONAL CAR SALES QUOTA SET

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Zubaidah Bakar]

[Excerpt] KOTA BARU, Fri. — Motor vehicle importers and dealers are to be given a 20 per cent quota of the Made-in-Malaysia car to sell, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today.

This would ensure they do not incur losses or are forced to close their businesses.

The sales of the remaining 80 per cent

would be handled by Proton or a new Hicom marketing subsidiary company, he said at the annual meeting of the Kota Baru Umno division.

Tengku Rithauddeen, who is head of the division and an Umno vice-president, also said the import of certain types, including re-conditioned cars, may be discontin-

ued if they affect the sales of locally manufactured and assembled cars.

The move was to ensure a market for the national car and locally assembled cars, he said. The cars affected would be those between 1,200cc and 1,600cc.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Proton was identifying the components that could be manufactured locally and also drawing up a marketing programme for the national car.

## Growth

He said the moves taken by Proton and his Ministry regarding the national car would be in line with the objectives of the New Economic Policy, adding that Government would consider Bumiputera participation in the manufacturing of car components and its sales.

The Government was seriously considering a complimentary car components production scheme with the participation of Indonesia and Thailand.

A committee undertaking the task was expected to complete its studies and come up with a detailed programme in two to three months' time, he said.

CONTEST FOR UMNO YOUTH LEADERSHIP CONFIRMED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] SEPANG, Sun.--Deputy Telecommunications, Energy and Post Minister Datuk Haji Suhaimi Kamaruddin today confirmed that he would challenge Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Anwar Ibrahim for the Umno Youth leader's post at the assembly next month.

Datuk Haji Suhaimi, who lost the post to Encik Anwar in 1981, confirmed his decision at the Sepang divisional meeting today. Four Umno Youth Divisions--Sepang, Ulu Langat, Machang and Tanjong Karang--have nominated him.

This compared with the 99 nominations for Encik Anwar Ibrahim so far.

Speaking at the meeting, where he was returned unopposed as division head, he said the nomination by the division was "decided upon after much deep thought."

"I accept the nomination and will contest the Umno Youth leader's post. I believe the nomination has received the blessings of all members of the Sepang division."

Meanwhile, soon after the meeting began, several delegates stood up and questioned Datuk Suhaimi's leadership and action over the suspension of eight Umno branches.

According to a delegate, the Umno liaison committee had directed Datuk Suhaimi to revive the eight branches but until the division meeting today, they were still suspended.

Datuk Suhaimi had to read the decision of the Umno supreme council to calm the delegates.

He appealed that they obey all instructions of the council or face the possibility of disciplinary action.

He said he sympathised with the branches that were not able to attend the meeting. A committee had also been set up to revive the branches, he added.

CSO: 4200/714



# GOVERNMENT OPPOSES FORUM DELEGATION VISIT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 9 Apr 84 p 5

[Text]

Senior French Government officials who have just visited New Caledonia say a South Pacific Forum delegation will not be allowed into the territory to check on progress towards independence.

The French Minister for Overseas Territories, Mr Lemoine, and two senior officials have just completed a tour of New Caledonia.

Just before they left for home, the New Zealand Herald correspondent in Noumea asked if the forum delegation would be accepted.

The reply was no as it would be regarded as an interference in the affairs of another country.

Asked to comment, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, said he could not be sure whether Mr Lemoine and the officials were speaking on behalf of President Mitterrand. The forum had not received an official response from the President to its request for permission for a delegation to visit New Caledonia, and it would have to wait for one.

## UN Committee.

The forum has been waiting since before Christmas when the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Hawke, as

chairman of the last forum conference at Canberra, lodged the request.

It was one of the most important issues to emerge from the conference because several Melanesian nations believed the New Caledonian independence issue should have been taken to the United Nations decolonisation committee for consideration.

The French Government representatives did say at the weekend that forum diplomats were free to visit New Caledonia at any time and there were no restrictions on individual visits.

## Paris Vote

Mr Lemoine had a mixed reception during his visit last week, with demonstrations and boycotts by Melanesian tribes.

The definitive statute granting greater autonomy will arrive in Noumea tomorrow and a vote on it is expected to be taken in the French Parliament in Paris within two weeks.

Among the plans is a proposal to divide New Caledonia into six semi-autonomous regions where various ethnic and cultural groups would exercise local authority.

A meeting of the New Caledonian Territorial Assembly will probably be held on Thursday or Friday to consider the plan.

## PROGRESS OF 'THINK BIG' NATURAL GAS PROJECT REPORTED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Apr 84 p 21

[Article by Stephanie Gray]

[Text] A FOREIGNER could easily fail to notice that New Plymouth, a conservative farming community on the west coast of New Zealand's north island, is a boom town.

Only its wide roads and busy airport, a smattering of Scottish and Texan accents in the shops, and huge lorries rolling down the main street, give a clue to its new role.

The town is adjacent to the Taranaki gas fields, on which New Zealand's ambitious national energy plan is based. First put into action in 1980 it was a response to the two energy crisis of the last decade.

The "Thing Big" policy of Sir Robert Muldoon's is largely about oil substitution. It aims to give the country 50-60 per cent self-sufficiency, at least in transportation fuels, and to provide energy-based exports as alternatives to the traditional primary produce for which overseas markets have contracted.

Projects costing a total of NZ\$6 billion were envisaged, including plants to produce compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and methanol--all dedicated to the production of transportation fuels--as well as an export orientated methanol plant and an ammonia urea plant. All these projects are based near the Taranaki natural gas fields.

### Network

In addition, the government is expanding the existing oil refinery at Whangarei, on the northern tip of the North Island, and plans to install a hydrocracker to upgrade heavy oil to move valuable lighter products such as jet fuel and diesel.

Natural gas from the Taranaki fields, developed and operated by the Shell-British Petroleum-Todd group, has been piped throughout the country for the past 15 years. The offshore Maui gas field, with recoverable reserves of more than 230 billion cubic metres and 177 billion cu m of condensate, is the 14th

largest in the world. The onshore Kapuni field has recoverable reserves of 20 billion cu m of gas plus 6 billion cu m of condensate.

Production of CNG for use instead of petrol--a wholly state-owned enterprise--is the most obviously successful of the projects, which are designed to use as much gas as possible in order to exploit the valuable condensate associated with it. The New Zealand CNG industry is now the second largest in the world after Italy.

#### Conversion

The Energy Plan envisaged the conversion of 200,000 vehicles to CNG by 1990. So far 50,000 cars have been converted and a network of 250 filling stations is operating.

According to Mr Bill Birch, the Minister of Energy, the programme is saving NZ\$40 million a year in foreign exchange. He admits that the process is taking longer than was planned, despite a CNG price that is half the cost of petrol and government-backed loans to convert car engines at 10 per cent interest plus \$300 worth of fuel vouchers.

The conversion cost of about \$1,000 per engine is within the reach of most motorists and makes economic sense given that the government has kept its pledge to retain a price ratio of CNG to petrol of roughly 1:2. Petrol sells for an artificially high 71 cents a litre and the petrol equivalent of CNG costs about 35 cents. As there are no controls on the CNG price, it is often even more competitive. Because the gas is piped to the stations it escapes industrial action and sensitivity to increases in road tax and drivers' wage rises.

One hitch often cited by motorists, however, is that their engines need re-conditioning before conversion. Reconditioning adds another \$1,500 to the bill but easy term loans are also available for this.

#### Turbulent

Most of the CNG converts keep a petrol supply for the moments when the gas cannot provide enough uphill kick but, unless one is in possession of an "old bomb," conversion to CNG clearly has advantages, particularly in the North Island.

The picture is somewhat different in the South Island where less than a third of the population lives. Access to CNG is limited because the cost of piping it underneath the turbulent Cook Strait has been found to be prohibitive. In the South Island the government's hopes are pinned on LPG as a petrol substitute. LPG production is in the hands of Liquigas Ltd, which is 25 per cent state owned, with participation by the distributors--BP Gas, New Zealand Industrial Gases, Shell, New Zealand and Todd Petrogas.

At a price in the North Island of 43 cents a litre, it is still very competitive but the cost of loading and unloading the new NZ\$15 million LPG tanker

bringing the fuel from the Taranaki fields will add considerably to the cost borne by the South Island user.

So far, only 7,000 vehicles have been converted to LPG. Eventually, nationwide LPG use is expected to reach about 5 per cent of total consumption of petrol and substitutes against a rate of 10 per cent of CNG.

### Objections

A third approach to self-sufficiency is the synthetic petrol plant at Motunui, 32 km northwest of New Plymouth which is due to come on stream at the end of next year. Owned 75 per cent by the government and 25 per cent by Mobil, the building of the plant has been controversial for several reasons:

First, the Mobil-patented process, which involves converting natural gas to methanol and then passing it over a zeolyte catalyst to produce a high-grade petrol is untried on a commercial level.

Secondly, the financing of the plant was arranged on a non recourse basis, under which the creditor banks cannot go back to the shareholders should the project founder. Eighty-one per cent of the \$1.4 billion cost was financed through the largest loan ever floated on the Euro-dollar market, in which 40 banks took part, led by Citibank. The interest rate was 12 per cent.

Third, there have been environment objections. Building of the plant was held up by a dispute with local Maoris over the discharge of effluent in traditional fishing grounds. More recently, there has been an argument over the earthquake risk.

But in spite of the objections the synthetic petrol plant has remained within its budget and will be in operation on schedule.

When it comes on stream, the plant will convert about 4 million cu m of gas from the Maui field into 4,400 tonnes of methanol and thence into 1,600 tonnes of petrol a day. It is expected that the product will have a price similar to that of ordinary petrol and provide one third of the country's petrol requirements--570,000 tonnes a year.

There is conflicting evidence on cost escalations and doubt about New Zealand's ability to compete on the world market with some of the products.

The expansion of the Marsden Point Refinery at Whangarei has also provoked criticism from many quarters, mainly over the cost.

Critics suggest that New Zealand might have missed the boat with its energy plant. According to one oil company executive, the schemes, particularly the Marsden Point refinery expansion were devised years too late. The problem with this country," he said, "is that there is so much choice in energy. Everyone spent too long talking about what we were going to do."

## MINDANAO REFORESTATION PROGRAM SUSPENDED BY NPA ACTIVITIES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Apr 84 p 21

[Article by Mike Carroll]

[Text]

A MODEL reforestation project only 24 kilometres from this capital city of Misamis Oriental Province in Northern Mindanao has been shelved due to an upsurge in confrontations between rebel and government-supported forces in the area.

Begun two years ago, the 1,500-hectare project was intended both to benefit landless families in the remote upland interior of Western Misamis Oriental and to demonstrate the practicality of reforestation on a community level.

Eventually 300 families in remote areas were to have been aided by the programme, the brain-child of the agricultural department of Cagayan de Oro's Jesuit-run Xavier University. Of perhaps 170 families residing in the project area last year, however, only a handful now remain.

Five Xavier agricultural extension workers, who had been guiding the project, were pulled out in December. They were reassigned to other projects closer to the safer coastal areas, according to Father William Masterson, a Jesuit priest coordinating the university's agricultural programmes including the South-East Asia Rural Social Leadership Institute (SEARSOLIN).

"The situation has become so serious," notes Eduardo Canlas, a colleague of Father Masterson's and assistant SEARSOLIN director. "The people living there left voluntarily." Xavier also recently withdrew for safety reasons three agricultural extension workers working in a barrio (village) near Initao, up the coast from Cagayan de Oro.

The flareup in violence in the region is the second major calamity to befall the reforestation programme during the past year. In 1983, a severe eight-month drought throughout Mindanao caused extensive damage to freshly planted seedlings.

Moreover, the programme's suspension could prove to be an ominous foreshadowing of increased polarisation in this part of Northern Mindanao. Hitherto, this area has avoided the outright violence characteristic of other parts of Mindanao, like neighbouring Bukidnon province, as well as Agusan del Sur, Zamboanga del Sur and the region around Davao City.

### Crossfire

Peasant families were essentially caught in the crossfire between the military and the increasingly active New Peo-

ple's Army (NPA), military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines. Complicating matters is the government's use of Civilian Home Defence Forces, paramilitary civilian recruits, who by many accounts can be as much motivated by personal aggrandisement as by any patriotic impulse.

On the one hand, the NPA sought food and shelter and to recruit the families to their cause. Working hard to win over the "simple, ordinary people" of the area, Father Masterson says, the guerillas would argue: "Don't listen to Xavier, their programme takes too long."

Xavier workers were not, however, bothered by the NPA directly, he says.

On the other hand, an increasingly pressured military was hounding the peasant families to root out suspected NPA activists to contain guerilla advances. Their efforts included marching the entire barrio eight hours one day to another town where the families were greeted by a banner proclaiming, "Welcome Surrenderers," according to Father Masterson.

Barrio members were only allowed to work till early afternoon. Then they were required to



walk two hours to another centre to check in before they could go back home.

Faced with pressure from both sides, the people soon left. For a time, one of the Xavier workers who ran the project's nursery, which had been moved closer to the coast, went back periodically to keep tabs on the situation. Then, after an incident with a civil defence force member, he stopped his visits.

Started with US\$100,000 in seed money from the US Agency for International Development, a grant that covered 75 per cent of the costs, the two-year old project was first thought up about five years ago.

Xavier initially organised a corporation composed of area residents and its extension workers. And after some years' work, it convinced the Bureau of Forestry Development to grant it 1,555 hectares for a model reforestation programme under a 50-year industrial tree plantation lease.

The project is incorporated with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission under the name of Metrepin, or the Manticao Industrial Tree Plantation, Inc.

Once the grant was made, Metrepin began planting hundreds of thousands of seedlings. So far 300 hectares have been planted with trees for timber and pulp purposes, as well as with trees with shorter growth and production cycles, such as coffee, rubber, avocado and other fruit bearers.

In addition, Xavier workers helped construct canals for better rice production as well as giving other farming assistance, since tree farming was not going to change life overnight for anyone.

Though technically a corporation, Metrepin operated more as a cooperative. "It's hard to incorporate as a coop," says Father Masterson, "there are intricate requirements."

As trees matured, Metrepin planned to partition areas to individual families for supervision. Production of the plantation would be marketed cooperatively. As envisioned, while families would not own the land they supervised during the length of the lease, their right to occupancy afterward would be strengthened.

## Silt

In the Philippines, all forest land is considered in the public domain, even after it has been cleared. However, once it has been decreed to be alien and disposable, it can become private. After the land has been deforested, residents occupying it may be able to make a prior claim to the land.

The people living on the grounds of the Metrepin project were landless squatters. Thus, the programme held out to them the hope of recognition of their claim to the land, as well as a more reliable source of livelihood.

Misamis Oriental has begun to feel the effects of deforestation. So much silt has been deposited in local waterways that, Father Masterson says, "when the tide is out, you can walk across the Cagayan River at its mouth."

For now, though, a well-intentioned plan to halt both the erosion of the land and of its people's livelihood will apparently have to wait on the resolution of the region's increasingly volatile political climate. —  
Depthnews Asia

## THAILAND

### RTG RELATIONS WITH KARENS, KMT FORCES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Mar 84 p 4

[Fuong Nakhon Stop Sign column by Kosum Hakthongkhwang: "From Lao Lee to the Burmese Attacks on the Karens, Separate But Related"]

[Text] Concerning the bombing of the house of General Lao Lee, the commander of the 93rd KMT Division, in the heart of Chiang Mai city and the entry into Thailand by Burmese troops in Tha song Yang District, Tak Province, even though these two events appear to be unrelated, they are actually of the same "type."

Concerning the fact that Burmese troops crossed over into Thailand and clashed with Thai border patrol police, there can be no dispute about the fact that this was an operation that violated Thailand's territorial sovereignty. But Burma claims that it did this in order to crush the Karen forces that live in the jungle areas in Thailand.

The target of the struggle waged by the Karens is the Burmese government. But in this struggle, the Karens use the border area to set up their military bases, and some of these bases are in Thai territory.

The problem is that in the past, the Thai government was involved with these Karen forces on an unofficial basis.

Air Chief Marshal Phanieng Kantarat has stated that no government since that of General Kriangsak Chamanan has given support to the Karen forces. Another part of his statement reveals facts that have long been kept secret.

The same is true in the case of General Lao Lee. General Lao Lee was a soldier with the 93rd KMT Division during the time that the Koumintang Party was a major party. After the Koumintang was defeated by the Chinese Communist Party, he led his group into Thailand.

At that time, the strategy of the United States was to encircle China. Thus, the United States used these KMT forces as a tool to gather intelligence and to annoy the Chinese government. These activities involving the KMT forces were carried on both directly and through the

Thai government ever since the time of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram.

After Thailand and China restored diplomatic relations, the role played by the Koumintang changed. It became one of the units in the struggle against the communists in Thailand. In compensation, the Thai government gave them alien registration cards.

By itself, just giving them alien registration cards and stipulating areas where they could live was an ordinary matter concerning our policy of transforming a minority group that had settled here into Thai citizens and making them a part of the country. But what people don't understand is that:

1. The Koumintang still maintains its armed forces. Reports from certain news sources state that not only do these forces receive support from abroad but that they also receive weapons from some units of the Thai government.

2. What is really terrible is that on one hand, these forces are helping the Thai military suppress the communists. But on the other hand, these forces are used to guard opium caravans. And some of the senior officers in the 93rd KMT Division are involved in heroin production and trafficking.

A report from the Police Department observes that the assassination attempt against General Lao Lee a few days ago stemmed from a dispute concerning narcotics trafficking.

Not only are these forces shipping drugs to markets throughout the country and world, they are also "inviting the enemy into the house." They have long been engaged in activities that endanger the lives of Thai soldiers and police and the property of Thai citizens.

The fact that they use Thailand as a place to produce and distribute heroin clearly shows that they do not care at all about the country in which they reside. And they have not given any thought to the fact that these narcotics are destroying Thailand's human resources.

This is a terrible by-product of the policy implemented by the Thai government and Thai military from the time of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram to General Kriangsak Chamanan.

And it is an old wound that should not be ignored. Because the deaths of Thai soldiers and police officials is not an insignificant matter. This should serve as a valuable lesson for the present government to keep it from making the same mistakes made in the past.

11943

CSO: 4207/123

REPUBLISHED KHUKRIT ARTICLE ASSERTS CLAIM TO BURMESE, LAO TERRITORY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Mar 84 p 7

[Article by Khukrit Pramot: "Our Neighbors and the Fighting"; article dated 18 December 1968]

[Text] The reports from the border about the clashes between Thai and Burmese forces and the reports that the supreme commander has gone to inspect the situation reminded me of this article. Even though the situation now is much different from that which existed 16 years ago, this article still presents several ideas that are worth thinking about. If you have nothing else to do or are bored with other news, I invite you to read this article to see whether you agree with me.

Do people realize that these days, Thailand is wasting money and manpower and suffering loss of life because of our neighbors? If someone hasn't realized this, he should take a look at a map of Thailand. First of all, take a look at those provinces where terrorists, including Red Meos and communist terrorists, are present.

Red Meos are active in Nan, Chiang Rai and Loi provinces. They have moved as far south as Lom Sak in Phetchabun Province and Nakhon Thai in Phitsanulok Province. As for the communist terrorists, they are present in Kui Buri District in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.

In the north, the provinces where Red Meos are present all border Laos, that is, Sayaboury Province, which is the part of Laos that is not divided from Thailand by the Mekong River.

I don't know who else has gone into that part of Laos, but I have. That is Lao territory. But it's a joke to think that Laos has an effective administration there. The Lao government has just a few officials of the "chao muong" [provincial governor] type and a few policemen there, and all of these look "drowsy." For this reason, it can be said that that area has a weak administration. Or it can even be said that no one is in control there.

The Red Meos feel that that area belongs to them. From there, they can easily send troops to fight in Thailand.

Thailand has to fight the Red Meos in order to suppress them because our neighbor is weak. Many soldiers and border police have already been killed.

A similar situation exists in the south. In southern Burma, there are few officials to control things. Kui Buri District is only 20 kilometers from the Thai-Burmese border. The terrorists have set up their bases inside Burma and no one suppresses them. Whenever they want, they can easily cross into Thailand to shoot at Thai policemen and soldiers. And whenever Thailand launches suppression operations, they simply return to Burma. In just a moment, they are safe. Thai forces cannot pursue them since both Laos and Burma are independent states. And both countries are friends of Thailand. Thailand cannot send troops into their territory since this would ruin the friendship.

But until the governments of these two countries gain sufficient strength to administer their countries effectively everywhere, Thailand will never have any peace. There will constantly be scattered fighting. And Thai policemen and soldiers will continue to be wounded and killed.

The areas in both Laos and Burma that pose a danger to Thailand were once part of Thailand. In Laos, that area was taken from us by the French. In Burma, Burma took over the area, which was then taken over by England.

After the English and French imperialists lost power, these areas again became a threat to Thailand since there was no one in control there. It seems strange that while Thailand was able to preserve its independence in the face of foreign imperialism in the past, it is now suffering the effects of that imperialism. When will a person of merit like Hitler arise and take back these areas? There are occasionally periods of peace in Thailand. When will there be a political party in Thailand that will openly announce a policy of taking back those areas that once belonged to Thailand, which will help us maintain peace inside Thailand? If such a party should arise, I will join it.

Because at present, the situation in Thailand can be compared to a house with weak neighbors who allow robbers to stay in their houses. These robbers crawl under the fence and steal from us every day. If we can catch them, that's fine. But if we can't, we have to put up with this since we don't want to bother our neighbors.

Shouldn't people who live in the same house show sympathy for each other rather than getting into arguments and using the robberies as a reason for criticizing each other or just remaining quiet?



However, yesterday evening the news on television showed Field Marshal Thanom inspecting the area where there has been fighting. I felt very relieved. Because I saw that Thailand still has commanders who can defend the country even if there are enemies all around.

But what offended me while watching the news was that the person reading the news clearly read the name as Field Marshal Thanon Kittikhachon, the prime minister. If he has been referred to as the supreme commander, which is the position that he says he prefers, it would have been much better. Because the prime minister is a politician. And since he is a politician, he has to look for votes. The prime minister may have gone to the area of fighting in order to seek votes. When I realized this, my excitement and feeling of relief left me.

If its said that the supreme commander has gone to the combat front, feelings of relief and admiration arise. Because it's the supreme commander who is responsible on the battlefield. When he goes to visit the soldiers and observe the fighting for himself, it means that he is carrying out his duties correctly in accord with his position as the commander of the kings forces. In this case, [I] feel relieved and feel confident that the enemies are not being neglected and that someone is looking after matters.

Such thoughts brought on more thoughts. If the supreme commander asked me to sacrifice my life, I would probably do so. But if the prime minister asked me to go somewhere, even if he just asked me to take a trip abroad, I would definitely refuse. Because in the first case, I would know that I was fulfilling my duty to the country. But in the second case, I would consider this to be a political action that would somehow bind me.

The important thing is that the prime minister and the supreme commander should be separate persons. That would turn me into a good citizen. Today, if anyone thinks that if I am just carping at others, I want them to know that I and many others are like trees in a jungle that lack order. And so I like to carp. If someone comes and turns this jungle into a lovely public park, I will stop my carping and show some discipline, too.

11943

CSO: 4207/124

CPT, SEPARATISTS MAY BE RECRUITING AGAIN IN SOUTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Those Who Left the Jungle Are Being Urged to Return to the Jungle; Police Have Confirmed That Communist Terrorists In the south Have Started Recruiting People"]

[Excerpts] A news report from the Police Department states that on 15 March, the Region 8 Border Patrol Police Precinct in Thung Song District, Nakhon Sithammarat Province, sent a report to the Police Department concerning the activities of communist terrorists in the south. This report said that on 12 March, Mr Wirot Chongchit, a leading communist terrorist, and six other communist terrorists left their base carrying 10 M16s, seven HKs, three M79s and two NATOs. They went and urged the people in Plai Ngam Subdistrict, Chawang District, Nakhon Sithammarat Province, to become communist terrorists again. Because in that area, there are many former communist terrorists who have surrendered to officials.

On the same day, Police Lieutenant Coloent Phairot Thanikun, the deputy superintendent of Songkhla Province, sent a report to the Police Department stating that on 10 March, seven communist terrorists went to Ban Huai Tao in Khu Ha Subdistrict, Saba Yoi District, Songkhla Province, in order to urge former communist terrorists to rejoin them since they want to form a large group again.

Mr Anek Sitthiprasat, the governor of Nakhon Sithammarat Province, talked with SIAM RAT about the communist terrorists problem in the south. He said that in Nakhon Sithammarat Province, the communist terrorists will not be able to regroup since the province has done things in accord with Policy 66/1980 and warned the people about the disadvantages of rejoining the communist terrorists. Besides this, officials have attacked the communist terrorists and destroyed their important bases. "I don't think that they will be able to regroup. But at the same time, we cannot eliminate them completely."

The governor of Nakhon Sithammarat Province also said that at present, the province is aware of the fact that the communist terrorists are recruiting people. But this is a common matter for the communist terrorists; it is not serious. The province has made preparations to handle this

and will not ignore it. The communist terrorists in Nakhon Sithammarat Province have their bases in Ron Phibun and Thung Song districts. Military officials are now taking action to suppress them.

As for the operations being carried on by both the communist terrorists and the bandit terrorists, many violent events have taken place recently. On 14 March, when the squad led by Sublieutenant Trairat Trakunmani, the leader of combat platoon "R" 4251, went out on patrol to wipe out the communist terrorists at Camp 508 near Ban Chong Chang in Ban Nasan District, when they reached Ban Khlong Mui in Ban Nasan District, which borders Nakhon Sithammarat, the soldiers stepped on land mines planted by communist terrorists. Then, the communist terrorists hidden there opened fire using various types of weapons and then fled. One soldier, Sergeant Santhan Sitthirut, was killed and two others were seriously wounded.

In Yala Province, the bandit terrorist group of Mr Chokumi, or Chomaing, Disa-eh, which is part of the B.R.N. movement, is trying to spread its influence by mobilizing people and threatening to kill those villagers who refuse to cooperate. They are also demanding ransom and protection money in Sa-Er Subdistrict, Bannang Sata District. They have hidden forces in Taling Chan Subdistrict in Bannang Sata District. Police have received reports about this from agents and so they have sent forces to suppress these bandit terrorists. There was a clash with the bandit terrorists and one person was killed. As for the police, Police Private Buntham Muongchan was shot in the hip, and the bullet lodged there. He is in serious condition.

Previous to this, this bandit terrorist group broke into the house of Mr Asis Sakali in Village 1 in Bannang Sata Subdistrict, Bannang Sata District, and seized Mr Asis. They then shot him in front of the villagers there, charging that Mr Asis had opposed the movement's efforts to mobilize people and spread its ideals.

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CSO: 4207/124

## THAILAND

### JAPANESE STUDY CENTER OPERATIONS, FUNDING REPORTED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Mar 84 pp 6,7

[Article: "Japanese Study Center, Thammasat University"]

[Text] Message From the Rector of Thammasat University

Thammasat University recognizes that Thailand has long had close political, economic and cultural relations with Japan. Thus, more extensive and intensive studies concerning various matters pertaining to Japan should be promoted in order to strengthen relations and promote better understanding between the peoples of Japan and Thailand and in order to compile systematically research results under a single institution. Thus, in 1981, a committee was formed to establish a Japanese studies center within Thammasat University. Then on 20 December 1983, the cabinet approved the establishment of the Institute of East Asian Studies.

According to this program, the Japanese government provided a 115 million baht grant to build a library, seminar room and conference hall and to purchase various other equipment useful for such studies. The permanent buildings of the Japanese Study Center will be built at the Rangsit campus of Thammasat University. The firm that has designed the buildings is the Kisho Kurokawa Architects and Associates Company. The Shimizu Construction company, which is one of Japan's leading companies, will construct the facilities. Construction is scheduled to be completed by March 1985.

By chance, this year is also the 50th anniversary of the founding of Thammasat University. Thus, the construction of the buildings of the Japanese Studies Center at the Rangsit campus of Thammasat University represents an expansion of education and social services. Besides promoting education, symposiums and seminars, disseminating information and collecting data concerning Japanese studies, the Japanese Studies Center will help promote better relations and understanding among institutions both here and abroad.

On this auspicious occasion, Princess Sirinthon will come and preside over the foundation stone laying ceremony on Saturday, 17 March 1984. Thammasat University wishes to thank her for her graciousness. This is a sign that the Japanese Studies Center will make great progress in the future.

#### Background

At present, Japan is an economic power that is playing a greater and greater role in international society. Because Thailand is a country that has relations with Japan, an interesting and important fact is that while Japan has scholars who are specialists in Thai studies and has research institutions to study various subjects in a systematic way, in Thailand, little research is done on Japan, and such studies have not been systematically promoted. Research is still sporadic, and there is a lack of coordination. Thus, it is appropriate to coordinate things and concentrate Japanese studies within one institute. For this reason, Thammasat University ordered that a committee, composed of qualified faculty members from various faculties, be formed in order to organize a Japanese studies program and to establish a Japanese studies institute that can carry on things in accord with the program.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the Japanese studies institute include:

1. To serve as a research center for studying matters concerning Japan, including basic matters, lessons to be learned from Japanese development and Japan's international role, particularly those things concerning Thailand.
2. To encourage faculty members, students and other interested people who have knowledge about Japan to play a greater role in providing technical services for society.
3. To promote instruction in Japanese studies at the bachelor's level and above.
4. To disseminate knowledge concerning Japan to public and private educational institutions and organizations and to foreign countries in the form of printed materials and symposiums.
5. To build good relations and bring about a good understanding between the various institutions and foster technical cooperation among Thai and Japanese experts and those who are interested in research studies on matters concerning Japan and concerning relations between Japan and other countries.
6. To have it serve as a center for collecting statistical data on Japan.



Plan to implement things:

The plan can be divided into two parts:

Operations plan concerning buildings and other facilities and the formation of organizations:

Fifty rai will be improved in the Rangsit area in order to construct buildings to serve as seminar rooms, a library, research facilities and dormitories. The Japanese government has provided a grant of 115 million baht to help build these facilities. At present, the temporary office of the center is located next to the Auditory-Visual Studies Department, Thammasat University, at Phra Chan Port.

2. The operations plan concerning scholarly matters can be divided into two parts:

2.1. The research plan will include research on both urgent matters concerning Japan and general topics.

2.2. Operations plan concerning symposiums and training seminars. There are four types of seminars:

- 1) Annual symposiums.
- 2) Conferences at which Thai and Japanese experts can exchange ideas (international conferences).
- 3) Symposiums on current issues.
- 4) Seminars and public lectures.

There are five types of training seminars:

- 1) Seminars to provide training in the Japanese language.
- 2) General Knowledge training seminars.
- 3) Seminars to provide Japanese people with general knowledge about Thailand.
- 4) Seminars concerning education and daily life in Japan.
- 5) Seminars on special topics.

2.3. Plan concerning producing Japanese-studies graduates at the master's level so that students have general and specialized knowledge about Japan.

2.4. Operations plan concerning documents and dissemination in order to promote the dissemination of results of technical studies and in order to carry on public relations, popularize activities and disseminate the results of the work of the institute widely.

2.5. Plan concerning the development of human [resources] and the exchange of personnel. There are plans to develop the instructors who are involved with Japanese studies and to exchange experts between Thailand and Japan.

Names of the committee members, Japanese Study Center, Thammasat University:

1. Dr Phaisit Phiphattanakun, committee chairman.
2. Achan [Teacher] Banyat Surakanwit, Deputy chairman and acting director.
3. Associate Professor Likhit Thirawekhin, member
4. Assistant Professor Praloet Chittiwattanaphong, member
5. Assistant Professor Nanthawadi Chantharathip, member
6. Assistant Professor Athon Fungthammasan, member
7. Assistant Professor Anthai Sisantisuk, member
8. Achan Surathai Thamthawithikun, member
9. Dr Phichai Chansupharin, member
10. Assistant Professor Ratsamidara Khantikun, member
11. Achan Yupha Khlangsuwan, member
12. Achan Phakathip Sakunkhru, member
13. Achan Phichet Maolanon, member
14. Achan Warhira Wutichamnong, member
15. Assistant Professor Charuphon Waiyanan, member and secretary
16. Mrs Inthira Sikkon, Assistant secretary

Acting Director: Achan Banyat Surakanwit.

Officials attached to the center:

1. Mr Channarong Rajumraset
2. Mr Panyasak Diphanaawan

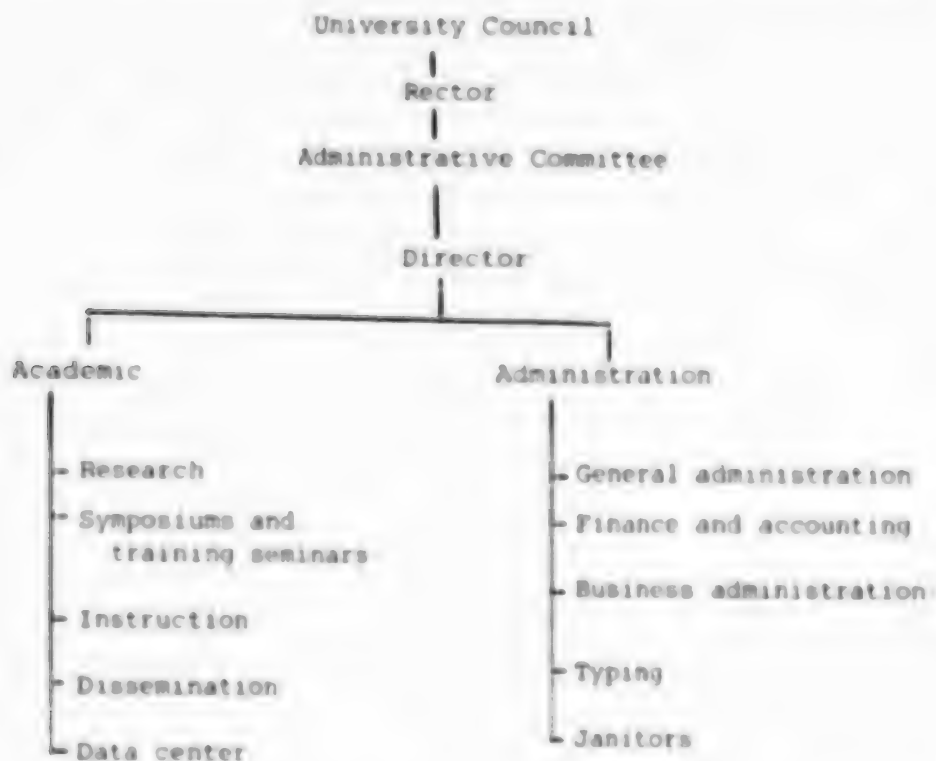
3. Mrs Saosuchanthara Chachaiphum;

4. Mr Songphon Rungror;

5. Mrs Saomaniwan Saisuchok

#### Operations

The form of the organization and the division of the work sectors are as follows:



[Interview with] Achan Phaisit Phiphattanakun, the chairman of the Japanese Studies Center Committee

[Question] Would you give us some background information on the formation of the Japanese Studies Center?

[Answer] Japan is an economic power, and it plays a very important role. Japan has had economic, political and cultural relations with Thailand ever since the Ayuthaya period. As for Japan, it has shown a great interest in the ASEAN countries, particularly during the period when Mr Fukuda was prime minister. The reasons for attaching such importance [to Japan] stem from the time when Prime Minister Tanaka visited various Asian countries 10 years ago. There was a campaign, particularly by students, to oppose Japanese influence. They were worried about whether more and

and more Japanese businessmen were investing in Asia without being able to get along with the local people. Second, (they didn't know) whether the government would play a part and give support in order to reduce this pressure. And the business sector established the Japan Overseas Enterprise Association (JOEA) in order to have it make recommendations to businessmen concerning adjusting administration or improving cooperation with the local people. This association established offices in Bangkok, Singapore and Indonesia, where Japan had sizable investments.

Besides this, the government began to take an interest in aid projects. It can be seen that after that, low-interest loans were made available through international financial organizations. Or Japan gave grants through the development fund. Actually, this grant money came from the profits that they had made from these underdeveloped countries. They were just giving back a little of it. It can be seen that at present, the aid provided to the ASEAN countries by Japan is second only to that provided by the United States. About 10 years ago, Japan did not provide any such aid. It was interested only in investments and profits.

As for studies concerning the ASEAN countries, after ASEAN was formed, it became a force for future progress within ASEAN. Besides this, it became a trading partner of Japan. And within ASEAN, rapid economic development was made. Japan came to feel that without ASEAN, Japan would suffer. And so a greater interest was taken in cooperating in matters concerning the economic development of the ASEAN countries. The Japanese government allotted money for cooperative ventures. Also, Japan has various units that do research on ASEAN, particularly concerning business and economic matters, natural resources, cooperative projects in the use of the resources present in this region and agricultural matters. But Japan has shown little interest in cultural exchanges or education. We feel that since Japan plays such a great role, we should have more Japanese studies programs than at present. First of all, this will enable us to use the good aspects of Japan in developing Thailand. Concerning those things in which they have scored results, that is, the progress that Japan has made on the industrial front, if we can bring in such things, this will be of great benefit to us. And that is not all. Concerning educational and cultural matters, we will obtain things that can be used in Thailand. These are things that should be studied. Japan studies various aspects of Thailand. We want to have a Japanese studies institute in order to have it serve as a source of data within the country and to have it make recommendations to the government on various cooperative ventures. Also, it will analyze various actions taken by the Japanese government. We will take a neutral position and will serve as an educational institution that looks at both strengths and weaknesses in order to prevent Japan from taking advantage of Thailand. Because if there are only government contacts and there are no research data to provide support, we may be placed at a disadvantage. It is for these reasons that the Japanese Studies center has been established.

[Question] What do we stand to gain by establishing a Japanese Studies Center?

[Answer] We will obtain buildings, instructional materials and equipment for holding seminars since there will be tools and equipment, including listening devices that render direct translations. We will obtain equipment used to print and reproduce documents. There will be a laboratory and library. And besides this, we will also benefit from the fact that Japan will provide technical cooperation. We will send our people to attend symposiums in Japan. In the Japanese educational system, textbooks, journals and other materials are translated into Japanese. But since Japanese is a language that few Thais are able to read, which is also the case with English, we feel that translating such materials into Thai will benefit development here and help raise our awareness. At the same time, we will follow ideological movements and political, economic and social developments affecting Japan and Japanese relations with other countries. We will involve ourselves in all these things.

[Question] Concerning the money to be used, does it come from Japan only or are there other sources as well?

[Answer] We will also get money from the government. We will prepare a budget describing what will be done and how much money is required. The money obtained from the government must be requested. The other monies, particularly the money for conducting studies and exchanging personnel, will be obtained from Japan. If Japan does not provide any help, we will have to increase the fees for the symposiums or training seminars. This would result in few people attending these conferences. Thus, we hope that Japan will provide help.

Besides this, we will also have an income from other sources. That is, we can collect money from those attending the symposiums. However, during the first 3 years, we will need help from Japan to be able to carry on things actively. But we will not be under their administrative control. Administrative tasks will be carried out by faculty members at the university or by outsiders who are Thai.

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CNO: 4267/127



COLUMNIST RIDICULES THACH PROPOSALS

Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 19 Mar 84 p 3

[Piercing the World column by "Tantaveat": "Nayyan On Thach's Peace Plan"]

[Excerpts] The well-publicized diplomatic efforts by Nayyan On Thach are now coming to an end. Before leaving Australia and stopping off in Bangkok on his way home, Mr Thach put forth a "peace plan" in order to hold systematic talks with ASEAN during the next round of negotiations.

As for conditions, there are two important points: (1) The system of mutual security and stability between ASEAN and Indochina and (2) the expulsion of the Khmer Rouge from this region.

As for the first point, in particular, that is immediate since there can be no security along the border between two countries that consider themselves to be enemies simply by having a buffer, which is referred to as a "safe zone," or in military terms a "no man's land" or unoccupied area, between two forces that are conditioning each other. This will immediately become a battlefield whenever one side moves forces into the area.

As for the second condition, this has great political significance because it is tantamount to forcing China off the political stage in this region.

Most of the members of ASEAN are still concerned about the spread of Chinese influence, and they feel that the Khmer Rouge at Pol Pot are stand-ins for China. In particular, Indonesia has expressed such concerns though General Benny Murdani, the commander of Indonesia's armed forces who recently made a trip to Bangkok.

And this is similar to the view held by the government of Australia, a great power whose interests are closely tied to Southeast Asia.

The diplomatic skills of Nayyan On Thach were clearly evident when he told the leader of Australia that today, the countries in Southeast Asia all fear Chinese influence but that they view this as a threat "in the distant future," while he (Thach) does not think is correct.

Mr Thach proposed that this problem be viewed from a new angle. He said that the immediate threat to this region comes from the "Pol Pot government," which is the stand-in for China, that has a hold here and that poses a direct danger that must be removed just as a rotten tooth is removed so that it does not become even more infected.

The destruction of the Pol Pot group will halt the spread of Chinese influence in this region and open a way to solve the problems in this region.

The fact that Mr Thach is able to speak so eloquently about the conflicts is similar to a merchant who advertizes the effectiveness of his tonic. Some people may be led astray. At the very least, those who have been fooled include Australian [leaders] and certain Indonesian leaders who fear China. And what about Thailand? Do we want to buy his "tonic" (Thach's peace plan)?

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CSO: 4207/124

THAILAND

RTA COMMANDER, GOVERNOR COMMENT ON KAREN POSITION IN TAK

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Mar 84 p 4

[Interview with Colonel Yuthana Rupkhachon, the commander of CPM [Civil-Police-Military Unit] No 34, and Mr Kat Rakmani, the governor of Tak Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Concerning the clash that took place along the Thai-Burmese border in Tha Yang Song District and the incursion by Burmese troops, did the terrain where this took place aid the incursion by the Burmese forces?

[Colonel Yuthana] No. Because the Maw Bo Kay camp of the Karen troops is like a "coffee filter" [or horseshoe] that is located along the Thai border. One two sides of the "filter" is Thai territory. To seize this camp, the Burmese had to make a frontal attack. But since the Karens had emplaced strong forces to defend the entrance, it was not easy for the Burmese forces to attack. Thus, the Burmese attacks on the Maw Po Kay base failed. But since Burma was determined to seize this camp, it sent forces into Thailand [to attack from behind]. There was a clash on 12 March. But again the Burmese failed to achieved their objective since the Karen forces had been expecting this and had readied forces.

[Question] What area along the Thai-Burmese border is CPM No 34 responsible for?

[Colonel Yuthana] From Tha Song Yang District south to Um Phang District, which is a distance of approximately 350 kilometers.

[Question] What points along the border serve as Free Karen bases that are in danger of being attacked by Burmese forces and that might have an effect on Thailand?

[Colonel Yuthana] CPM No 34 is responsible for the area stretching from Tha song Yang District to Um Phang District. The Free Karens have influence throughout this area, with the exception of Myawaddy District [in Burma] opposite Mae Sot District [in Thailand]. And because the Thai-Burmese border is demarcated by the winding Moei River, which curves toward Thailand at some places and toward Burma at others, Burmese operations

frequently affect Thailand. But CPM No 34 is responsible for defending the border and preventing violations of Thai sovereignty, and we are carrying out our duties responsibly.

[Question] As the person who is responsible for the border area, what do you think can be done to increase security in this area?

[Colonel Yuthana] To increase security in this area, the Thai Army Area has deployed border patrol police and border guard irregulars at these points where the enemy is suspected to cross into Thailand in order to carry on operations. The Thai Army Area has set up border guard villages so that the people will know how to use weapons to defend themselves. If anything happens, the people living along the border will handle the situation initially until Thai forces arrive and get them to provide help.

[Question] What is the situation like along the border between Thailand and the Maw Pa Kay camp?

[Colonel Yuthana] The Burmese have failed to reach this area and they are not expected to withdraw. It is possible that they will try to find another way to reach the camp.

[Question] How carefully are the refugees from this area being watched?

[Colonel Yuthana] The refugee problem is the responsibility of the administrative sector. This is not the responsibility of CPM No 34. CPM No 34 is responsible for coordinating troops and providing help when asked to do so. However, we do not allow them to stay here very long.

[Question] Would you discuss the problems concerning the minority groups that live along the Thai-Burmese border next to the Myanmar?

[Mr Kat] Approximately 40,000 to 50,00 members of minority groups live in the Tak border area both inside and outside Thailand. There are quite a few problems. Concerning these problems, the minority groups that live along the border in Tak, Mae Hong Son, Ranong, Mae Hong Son and Mae Hong Son districts include Miao, Mung, Yang Karen and Mien and other groups. But for those groups that live inside, especially in the provinces, particularly from the Department of Public Welfare, any autonomous hill tribe welfare centers. Concerning the felling of trees in watershed areas, officials have allowed these people to participate in development projects through occupational extension activities. But at present, the problem still facing the province is what to do to get these hill tribes to help preserve the forests and watershed areas. We have to enable them to earn an adequate income so that they come to love Thailand. They have no more definite occupations so that they don't have to move about all the time as in the past.

Now, the province has initiated a new project, the Tak Rom Run Project, a government-villager afforestation project aimed at ensuring that all the people have an income and a permanent occupation. This project, which will be carried out during the period 1984-1989, is an offering to the king. Tak Province is composed of forests and valleys with little land for agriculture. Thus, it is felt that planting fast-growing trees such as eucalyptus trees is appropriate for Tak Province. It is thought that each hill tribe family will have to plant at least 100 fast-growing trees within the next 2-3 years. It should be possible to sell these for 5,000 to 10,000 baht. If this project receives good cooperation, it will greatly benefit Thailand and generate a love for Thailand.

[Question] Concerning relations between the Thais and the minority groups, have any problems arisen.

[Mr Kat] No. Things are quite calm. They have lived together for a long time, and government officials do not allow people to take advantage of others. Thus, in Tak Province, there are no such problems with the minority groups.

[Question] In 1984, Tak Province is being promoted as a tourist spot. Will the fighting along the border between the Karens and Burmese have an adverse effect on the province's tourist plans.

[Mr Kat] There are many tourist spots of interest in Tak Province. The terrain is very beautiful. There are many mountains and various roads. We have beautiful waterfalls, such as the Lan Sang Waterfall, national parks, beautiful scenery along the Ping and Moei rivers, a Muser hill tribe welfare center, the Phumiphon Dam and the Phitsawong hills. There are hill tribesmen who dress beautifully in their native costumes. And there are beautiful caves.

Concerning the fighting between the Burmese forces and the Free Karens, this shouldn't pose a problem or obstacle to tourism in the province since the fighting does not extend into the country. The fighting is taking place in their country far from the Tak provincial seat. The scene of the fighting is almost 150 kilometers away from the city. There will be some effect on border trade but only in certain places. This trade just involves the purchase and sale of necessities by the people who live along the border. In many places, things are normal. Thus, if tourists come here, they won't encounter any problems; they will be completely safe.

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END: 4/17/88



THAILAND

BRIEFS

CPT ACTIVITY IN NORTH--The governor of Phitsanulok Province has revealed that Thai People's Liberation Armed Forces (TPLAF) in Phitsanulok have demanded protection money from a timber company. Mr Thawat Mokkaraphong, the governor of Phitsanulok discussed the spread of TPLAF influence. He said that at approximately 1430 hours on 12 March, he received a request from the Uttaradit Timber Company Ltd stating that Zone 8 TPLAF, which are based in Chat Trakan District, a border district of Phitsanulok Province, had demanded that the company pay 1 million baht in protection money and that it provide medical drugs costing 1,000 baht per set. The money and medicines were to be turned over at 1200 hours that day. [Text] [Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Mar 84 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4207/123

IMPROVED FOREIGN RESERVE SITUATION NOTED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Apr 84 p 8

[Text]

**Nuku'alofa**

Tonga's foreign reserves are double what they were three years ago, says the overseas manager of the Bank of Tonga, Mr Antony Killingback.

Mr Killingback was responding to claims from New Zealand exporters that there were problems with bad debts in the South Pacific Islands and difficulties with banking procedures and legislation regarding overseas trade.

He said New Zealand exporters should deal on a clearly defined basis and obtain advance credit reports on buyers from bankers.

**Overstocking**

While full banking services were available from Tonga, most New Zealand export transactions to Tonga were conducted under a bill of collection basis.

"The trading climate is healthier now than immediately after cyclone Isaac," he said.

A Nuku'alofa accountant and insurance agent and trader, Mr Kelepi Tupou, said the bad debt was due to overstocking 12 to 18 months ago, which was now coming to a head, and did not reflect what was happening at present.

**Transaction**

"Suppliers should realise there are only 100,000 mouths to feed here, and it is pointless sending enough mutton flaps to feed 200,000," he said.

The Tongan Justice Department has suggested that New Zealand businessmen should register invoices with Tongan courts when the value of their transactions exceeded \$500.

It was common practice for Tongan businessmen to do this because, under Tongan law, no individual could be sued for more than \$500.

Meanwhile, an \$8 million extension to Queen Salote Wharf, designed to cope with increased trade with New Zealand is expected to be completed in June next year.

CSO: 4200/717

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN INDUCTION WORK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Carrying Out the Propaganda Work and Organizing the Drafting of Youths"]

[Text] After its victories over the U.S. imperialists and hegemonistic Chinese expansionists, our army has undergone new development with regard to quantity and quality and has organized and technically equipped increasingly more complete armed forces branches and combat arms which have increasingly higher professional levels and are appropriate to the requirements of a modern army. Each new recruit must, in order to bring into play the fine nature and tradition of the "Soldiers of Uncle Ho" and to fulfill the missions of the new phase, meet the basic requirements of the youth recruits, the first responsibility of which belongs to the local party organizations and governmental administrations. Due to profound understanding of that matter, during recent years the localities and bases have stressed ensuring the quality of recruits and created favorable conditions for the army to develop continuously. Nearly all of the youths who set out are content and enthusiastic, and do not fear hardships or retreat in the face of danger, and outstandingly fulfill all missions assigned them by the army. However, there are still a small number who are not sufficiently qualified with regard to health and morale to fulfill their military obligations. There are many reasons for that situation, including the fact that some responsible cadres do not have correct understanding regarding the implementation of the military obligation law. For example, they think that our army is a big school, a general purpose school for youths, and that it is therefore necessary to bring even backward youths into the army so that they can be forged into good people, or believe that it is necessary to "base everything on the military obligation law; except for those in the exempted category, everyone must be drafted sooner or later, and it is thus necessary to recruit troops as in the past." If such one-sided, incorrect understanding is not overcome, it is certain that it will not be possible to ensure the quality of youths who are drafted.

The experiences of many localities and bases show that in order to ensure the quality of youth recruits, it is first of all necessary to carry out the propaganda and education work well, in the party, in the sectors, in the mass organizations, and among all the people, especially among the militia, self-defense unit members, and youths, in order to enable everyone to fully understand and voluntarily observe the military obligation law. The contents

of the propaganda and education work include the military obligation law and the documents following the promulgation of that law, the national traditions, and the traditions of the army and the localities. It is necessary to tie in the responsibilities of the entire Party and the entire population, especially youths, toward the mission of building the people's armed forces with the honor of revolutionary military personnel and troops running the front line of defense of the socialist homeland. The best period of propaganda and education is to include them in the activities of the revolutionary organizations, militia and self-defense units, and youths, and in the curricula of schools, supplementary education, and the other propaganda activities.

It is necessary to take the initiative in order to do a good job of registering, investigating, studying, drawing up rosters, evaluating, and giving physical examinations from the basic level to the district level, among which it is necessary to pay attention to three aspects: initial registration when a citizen reaches military obligation age, continuous management to grasp the actual situation, and political evaluation, in order to ensure that registration corresponds to the actual number of people and is in accord with the actual situation of citizens, and that mistakes will not be made in applying policies. It is necessary to, on the basis of the existing personnel records, and by means of the governmental system, the mass organizations, the sectors, the production organizations, and the people's teams, fully grasp the true situation of youths in general and of each individual youth who has not yet, or has already, reached the draftable age.

On the basis of four standards -- age, health, politics, and moral quality -- it is necessary to carry out a specific categorization in order to take steps to overcome the weaknesses, develop the strengths of each person, and take the initiative in improving the quality of youths preparing to enlist. It is necessary to apply the good experience that has been accumulated over a long period of time, such as short-term political treatment, quartering troops in the villages, organizing reserve units from the militia and self-defense forces, and creating all necessary conditions for youths to meet the draft standards and be capable of fulfilling their missions in the army.

It is necessary to be strict, subjective, and not arbitrary in evaluating political and moral standards. In addition, it is necessary to consider thought, family circumstances, and work conditions in order to select youths with truly good quality to supplement the army.

The draft councils and health examination councils at the district level have the principal responsibility in ensuring the quality of youths who are drafted. Therefore, all youths must positively participate in activities, take the initiative in doing a good job of fulfilling the tasks assigned them, enable the entire apparatus to operate fully, with good quality, and accurately, and limit mistakes to the minimum.

The local military organs must have a strong sense of political responsibility, always take the initiative in doing a good job of registering, managing, contributing the political evaluation, organizing physical examinations, keeping files, giving orders, and organizing the handing over of recruits, and go all-out to fulfill the function of serving as a basis for the party committee

echelons and governmental administrations regarding the drafting of youths in general and ensuring the quality of drafted youths in particular.

The sectors, the mass organizations, and the various categories of the people must, under the unified leadership of the local party committee echelons, continually implement the army's rear-area policies and always fulfill their responsibilities toward the troops on active duty, as well as toward those who are about to set out. These are also effective methods for encouraging the youths to enthusiastically set out to fulfill the mission of defending the homeland.

5616

CSO: 4209/248



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CHI LANG CORPS CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Chi Lang Corps Commemorates Fifth Anniversary of Its Founding, Senior General Chu Huy Man Participates and Delivers Speech"]

[Text] Recently the Chi Lang Corps held a solemn ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of its founding.

Senior General Chu Huy Man, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Lieutenant General Dam Quang Trung, commander of Military Region 1; many representatives of local party organizations and governmental administrations; and representatives of the organs of the Ministry of National Defense and the military regions participated in the ceremony and had intimate meetings with the corps' cadres and men, who are prepared night and day to fight to defend each inch of the sacred soil of the homeland.

Many cadres who had been members of the corps since its formation also attended the meeting on the unit's glorious tradition day.

The Senior Colonel commanding the corps read a report which stated that the corps was formed when our soldiers and people were waging a fierce fight against the Chinese aggressor troops. The unit had the honor of bearing the name of Chi Lang, full of our people's immortal courage in opposing foreign aggression. With that spirit, the units of the corps have fought very heroically and coordinated closely with the other units, the local armed forces, and the ethnic minority people in the area, in order to continually fight to stop and defeat the Chinese troops in the corps' area of operations, annihilate many of the enemy, capture and use many of their war facilities, and contribute to protecting the territorial integrity of our beloved homeland. After the 1979 victory, with the mission of defending the frontier on the homeland's first line of defense to the north, the cadres and men of the corps overcame all difficulties and challenges, despite the hardships and sacrifices, and resolutely stood their ground, were always vigilant and had a high degree of combat readiness, and retaliated promptly, resolutely, and effectively to all armed provocations by the enemy in violating our country's border. The corps' units, along with the local party organizations, governmental administrations, and armed forces, maintained social order and safety, built the battlefield position of people's war all along the border, created an

increasingly strong military, political, and economic-social defensive position, and gradually defeated the enemy's one-sided war of destruction. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for the Party, the Military Commission, and the Ministry of Defense for having continuously been concerned with teaching and forging solidarity and cooperation with the other units, and for the strong encouragement and all-out assistance of the party organizations, governmental administrations, and people in the border areas, and in the provinces all over the nation for the corps' cadres and men by combat and construction since its formation. On behalf of the cadres and men, the corps commander promised to strictly carry out all directives and orders of the Military Commission, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Military region command, and to study and train in order to improve their skills and fighting strength, develop the corps' into one of the powerful units of our people's armed forces, do a good job of implementing the eleven. "The soldiers and the people have a single will and stand firm on the front line, contribute to enriching the nation, and are determined to win victory," and maintain the fine virtue of revolutionary warriors who are always worthy of the confidence and love of the Party and the people.

Speaking to the cadres and men, Senior General Chu Hsiang-shan praised the accomplishments of and congratulated all cadres and men of the Chi Lung Corps, who during the past 3 years have conquered so many difficulties and victoriously fulfilled all glorious missions of the Party and the state, and made progress in improving the corps' overall quality and fighting strength, to serve as the basis on which the corps could make stronger, more solid progress.

After analyzing the infamous plot of the Chinese reactionaries, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary powers and their lackeys, to wage a one-sided war of destruction, while at the same time preparing a war of aggression against our country, as well as land and maritime, Senior General Chu Hsiang-shan said that "During the past several years our entire Party, population, and army, fulfilling the two strategic missions and the economic-social objectives set forth by the Fifth Party Congress, have united as one, endeavored and struggled, won a great victory, and created good premises for confiding to overcome all difficulties and victoriously fulfilling the 1956 state plan and the third five-year plan (1956-1960). In the enterprise of defending the nation, our people's armed forces have a very great responsibility toward the homeland and the people and to history. The Party and state have assigned to the Chi Lung Corps the mission of maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously on the defense line that is related to the peaceful construction of the capital and of the people of the provinces to the rear. Therefore, the corps' party organization and the cadres and men in the units must continue to fully understand their historic responsibility toward the nation, build a staunch fighting will, have persistent determination, and be prepared to defeat the enemy no matter under what circumstances and stoutly defend the frontiers of the homeland. In addition to the entire corps, especially the cadres and party members, to continue to foster revolutionary qualities, strengthen their fighting will and improve their capability to act, strengthen their sense of responsibility and consciousness of organization and discipline, and be concerned with the material and spiritual lives of the troops, in order to create an active transformation in all ways, improve the fighting strength of the entire corps, and outstandingly fulfill all missions

assigned by the Party and state."

Many local Party and governmental representatives attending the ceremony expressed opinions about the ardent sentiment and manifestations of the fine tradition of "soldiers and people sharing a common will" on the part of the cadres and men of the Chi Lang Corps and the local ethnic groups in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, and expressed profound gratitude toward the cadres and men of the corps, who have sacrificed in combat to defend the nation's territory for the sake of the independence and freedom of the homeland and the happiness of the ethnic minority people in the border region.

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CSU: 1209/258

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HANOI SCHOOL BEGINS UNIVERSAL MILITARY EDUCATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Dang Thanh: "Military Training at the Chu Van An General Secondary School"]

[Text] With the guidance and assistance of the people's national defense education organization of the Capital Military Region and the Hanoi Education Service, the Chu Van An general secondary school has carried out universal military training in accordance with the new curriculum. Although the school is still encountering many difficulties, because of its responsibility as one of the experimental schools in Hanoi, the board of directors, the teachers' council, and all 1,060 male and female students in grades 10, 11, and 12 have very positively and enthusiastically participated in teaching and study, so they have achieved many good accomplishments and have made more and more progress.

In the 1982-1983 school year the Chu Van An general secondary school, one of four experimental schools, was awarded a certificate of commendation by the Capital Military Zone and the Hanoi Education Service for accomplishments in universal military training. The school welcomed two young officers sent by the Capital Military Zone and the Education Service to teach and guide military subjects.

As it began the 1983-1984 academic year, with the mode of studying in cycles throughout the first semester of the 12th grade while also studying one day a week or for a total of a week, scattered out over the academic year for the 10th and 11th grades, the organization of military training for the classes has gradually been put on the right track, in a manner appropriate to the training methods, the students' health, and the time of the over-all annual curriculum.

After nearly 2 academic years, the common observation of the board of directors and the teachers' council is that the quality of instruction of military subjects has greatly improved. The teachers of the academic subjects have been conscious of relating the subjects they teach to the military subjects. The teaching of history has not only clarified the steadfast staunch traditions of our ancestors and the heroic traditions of our nation, but has also combined the clarification of the Party's viewpoints and thoughts on military art in the past with those of today, and in the teaching of geography the teachers not only enable the students to clearly realize the importance of the area and the

nation's rich natural resources, but also clearly bring out the duties of the young generation in the enterprise of building and defending their homeland.

Because of the military training, the student's consciousness of discipline and order has improved, they arrive at school on time, their clothes are clean and neat, and their activities are more wholesome. Relations between teachers and students are close and warm. Many groups, such as LOD have, under the guidance of head teacher Lan Anh, become exemplary with regard to discipline in study and have attained high quality in the school's military competitions.

In order to create a new way of life the school regularly holds weekly flag-saluting ceremonies and the teachers and students participate in a duty system in which they take turns managing and maintaining good conduct, discipline, and order at all times and in all places. The school's youth security unit, which was set up under the leadership of the military team, is responsible for order and safety in the school on vacation days and holidays.

Along with military study in accordance with a curriculum which stipulates 42 lessons per year, in order to support that work the school, along with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organization, takes the initiative in arranging for the classes to participate in extracurricular activities, such as by organizing military competitions between the classes on holidays and during vacation periods, visiting the Army Museum, carrying out brotherhood maneuvers with the army units, and organizing the writing of letters to soldiers defending the border area and islands. The 10th grade students visited army units and schools so that they could be introduced to the military obligation law and the system of selecting students for army schools.

In order to propagandize and support the military vocational guidance work, with the assistance of the People's Information Club the extracurricular wireless radio class was attended by hundreds of male and female students, who enthusiastically studied wireless radio communication. At the end of the 1982-1983 school year hundreds of the boys and girls of the 12th grade voluntarily submitted applications to enter the military schools.

During the 1983-1984 academic year the teachers and students of the Chu Van An general secondary school are recapitulating the specialized topics regarding universal military training in accordance with the new curriculum, and are contributing to further improving the quality of universal military training in schools all over the country.

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CS0: 4209/248



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HAI BA TRUNG LEADS WAY IN BUILDING COMBAT WARDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Phan Van Toan: "Hai Ba Trung Ward in Hanoi in the Building of Combat Wards"]

[Text] Determined to defeat the enemy's many-sided war of destruction and be prepared to defeat the enemy under all circumstances, several years ago Hai Ba Trung Ward in Hanoi was selected by the Municipal Party Committee and the Capital Military Region Command to be the test ward among the four inner-city wards with regard to the building of combat wards.

The building process has not been under way long, but Hai Ba Trung Ward has learned practical lessons and achieved notable results.

Every year, in addition to the common leadership resolution regarding the local political mission, the Standing Committee of the Ward Party Committee issues specialized resolutions regarding the local military work. Implementing those specialized resolutions, in addition to the specialized and production missions, from the ward party committee level down to the party committees and chapters attention has been paid to strengthening the consciousness of the cadres, party members, and people regarding the building of national defense by all the people. Nearly all of the party committee secretaries and members participate in the self-defense command committees. The key governmental cadres are also key cadres of the self-defense units. At least 50 percent, and in some cases 90 to 100 percent, of the party members participate in basic-level self-defense units.

In addition to the strengthening of people's governmental administrations and people's councils in 23 subwards, the ranks of specialized subward military cadres were also bolstered. All subwards have military subcommittees with five to seven members. The heads of the subcommittees are specialized army cadres who directly grasp the situation of the local military work.

Hai Ba Trung Ward has the policy of stressing quality, with rational numbers, in building the self-defense forces, and resolutely expels from self-defense units people who do not meet standards. The ward assigns the management of the key self-defense units -- those of coopeatives and bases -- in which too few cooperative members participate directly to the subwards. The number of party members, Youth Union members, and reassigned and discharged military personnel



in the self-defense units increased 10 to 15 percent in 1983, which improved the quality and increased the strength of the self-defense forces.

The drafting of ward operational defensive plans is an important content of the construction of combat wards. Every year Hai Ba Trung Ward supplements and gradually perfects its over-all operational plan and its combat plans to defend the organs, factories, enterprises, schools, and cooperatives. In order to fulfill the new requirements and missions of the revolutionary situation and be capable of opposing modern warfare, the army has drafted many support plans, such as a people's air defense plan, plans to fight low-flying airplanes and airborne troops, plans to build positions for combat and to serve combat and production, and plans for the wartime mobilization of people and facilities, depending on the requirements of national defense, plans to build up on-the-spot rear services, etc.

The ward military organ serves as the staff of the party committee echelons and governmental administration, undertakes studies in order to grasp the contents of the plans, and sets aside much time to improve the basic level's implementation methods, especially by improving the ability of the specialized military cadres of 152 self-defense units from the platoon level up to the regimental level with regard to the three plans for changing over to a combat-ready status, people's air defense, and the building of safe bases.

Hai Ba Trung Ward, combining the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy, has paid attention to the special characteristics and potential of each base, so that when war breaks out it can rapidly shift over to serving the operational missions and the national defense requirements. The units along the river which fulfill missions on the river have local combat engineer detachments with certain technical facilities to locate and destroy the enemy's bombs, mines, and torpedoes and protect the dikes and river channels.

The military training of self-defense forces in Hai Ba Trung Ward has improved every year. All self-defense command cadres from the squad level up to the battalion level receive supplementary training at the basic level or at the ward or military region level. Thousands of members of self-defense unit members receive tens of thousands of days of training after working hours, which saves hundreds of thousands of dong.

The self-defense forces also voluntarily take the lead in production and economizing. Thousands of self-defense unit members return 1 to 7 months before the end of the production plan. Nearly all of the skilled workers are self-defense unit members. Many self-defense units have volunteered to accept monthly and quarterly emulation norms, with the action slogan of taking the lead in management, high productivity, many initiatives, good economizing, and strict discipline, and have contributed to, along with the cadres and workers, fulfilling the plans that are assigned.

Protecting the security of the homeland is a mission with which the ward leadership is continually concerned in building a combat ward. All of the self-defense units have plans to coordinate the four forces in patrolling, guarding, protecting socialist property, and maintaining political security and social

order and safety. In a number of key areas, such as the Hanoi port, the Kim Lien bus station, Lenin park, etc., order and security have become increasingly better. Negative aspects have greatly increased.

The reserve forces in the locality receive much attention from the locality. During the past 5 years Hai Ba Trung ward has seen off more than 10,000 youths who have set out to enlist, and has fulfilled the quality norm by 6.5 percent. The ward has coordinated the regular units in training 3,000 reserve troops. Every year the ward military unit and the Capital Military Region organize military training for more than 5,000 students in seven secondary general schools.

The ward has registered and tightly managed thousands of reserve officers and noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who have returned to the locality and work in the organs and enterprises. At the same time, it has organized congresses of military personnel and meetings with retired officers, and continued to encourage everyone to bring the army's fine qualities and traditions on the new front.

Building on the initial results, Hai Ba Trung Ward is continuing to perfect its defensive plans under the new combat conditions, with many meticulous support plans, and is going all-out to maintain the ratio of 13 to 14 percent of the population, maintain high-quality military training, encourage youths to strictly observe the military obligation law and closely coordinate the four forces in the movement to protect the security of the homeland, endeavor to enable all self-defense bases to have forces to serve the task of gathering information, and promptly stop the enemy's psychological warfare arguments. With regard to the building of safe units, 30 to 35 percent of the ward self-defense units qualify and 75 percent of the organ and enterprise self-defense units qualify.

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CSO: 4209/248

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY NEWSPAPER URGES YOUTHS TO ADOPT DISCIPLINED WAY OF LIFE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Lives of Youths Must Be Disciplined and Cultured"]

[Text] An important requirement for youths, who represent the new society, is to always take the lead in achieving a new way of life and a civilized way of life.

A civilized way of life is a manifestation of the quality of the socialist man, and is a standard of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and a fine featue of young warriors, of the troops of Uncle Ho.

The civilized way of life is manifested in all social relations, among individuals, between individuals and the collective, in public places and in the family, and in the deportment and work style of each person under all circumstances. In evaluating the progress of a society or a collective, one cannot but take into considerattion the way of life of that society or collective.

The origin of our civilized way of life is socialist morality -- one for all and all for one -- and carries on the good morals and customs of our people and assimilates the essence of the civilization of mankind. Wherever there is a civilized way of life all details of daily life, such as relationships, social contacts, deportment, speech, dress, and all large and small matters, are embued with a serious attitude, courtesy, subtlety, solidarity, and mutual love and assistance in society, in each collective, and between individuals, as well as an orderly disciplined way of life.

In the army, the civilized way of life is above all a disciplined life. The model Youth Union is soldier who is disciplined, strictly carries out the orders of the upper echelon, and resolutely fulfills all combat and production labor missions, and is a person with strong consciousness of collective mastership who always obeys the common benefit and respects the group. A youth with a cultured way of life cannot accept crudeness, arbitrariness, or selfishness in social relations and contacts, deportment, and speech, or disrespect for others. Nor can he accept in a unit or group a way of life that is untidy, unorganized, etc.

In many units the Youth Union members and youths have forged a disciplined way of life and on that basis a civilized way of life has been created for everyone. In their relations with the people in the areas in which they are stationed, when traveling, in public places, and on trains and buses, always have a courteous, polite attitude, respect the local customs, respect the common order, are modest and happy, respect the old and love the young, and are ready to assist everyone. They are clearly youths with a civilized way of life.

But, to be frank, there are still some Youth Union members and youths who are accustomed to a free, undisciplined way of life and refuse to accept discipline and thus cannot create for themselves a civilized way of life. A number of leadership and command cadres, although concerned for such major matters as training and combat readiness, but do not know how to relate those matters to ideological education, morality, and the forging of discipline, and are not concerned about a civilized way of life for youths. In that situation, a number of Youth Union members and youths who have low political and educational levels have misunderstood and have pursued a greedy, selfish, free, and undisciplined way of life, especially when cadres do not monitor, supervise, and admonish them. There are even people whose acts detract from the honor of members of the HCMCYU and of revolutionary military personnel.

Youths are always impressionable and like new things, but not all new things are good. They must be educated and guided so that they can distinguish between right and wrong, and know how to oppose bad things and assimilate good things in order to enable each individual and the collective to become more attractive.

The Youth Union cadres must take the initiative in cooperating with the unit commanders in showing concern for the spiritual lives of youths, including the creation of all necessary conditions for youths to forge for themselves a civilized way of life, a life with discipline, science, and strong collective consciousness, or to forge themselves into new people, progressive Youth Union members, and outstanding military personnel.

By means of many forms and measures it is necessary to teach youths correct concepts regarding life and attractive things in order to, on that basis, forge a professional work style and improve habits, beginning with their daily deportment and work style and eventually creating a civilized way of life and new moral quality. By finding forms of activity that are attractive and are appropriate to youths, such as competitions, receptions, movie screenings, newspaper reading, unit newspapers, and cultural performances, and by introducing action slogans that persuade youths, each Youth Union chapter must truly cultivate youths and teach youths a wholesome way of life, one that is appropriate to life in the army and the missions of revolutionary military personnel.

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CSO: 4209/248

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### WASTE CHARGED IN VIETNAM PROJECT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 2 Mar 84 p 12

[Article: "Control Office Criticizes Preparation: Vietnam's Repair Dock Expensive for Finland"]

[Text] The Budget Control Office is criticizing the Foreign Ministry and the Highway and Water Construction Department in regard to preparations for the dock project at Pha Rung, Vietnam. The office has noticed neglect and wrong decisions, and the office called special attention to the dock project's unrealistic budget.

The Pha Rung repair dock was built in Vietnam near Haiphong with development aid funds from Finland. When Finland decided in the 1970s to participate in constructing the dock, Finland's share of the dock's cost was supposed to be 78 million markkas. Now that the dock is finally getting to be nearly ready, Finland has had to contribute more than 180 million markkas to it.

One week ago the Foreign Ministry finally gave 6 million additional markkas to the dock, and there will be a need for about 4 million more. Finland's share was recently estimated at nearly 190 million markkas.

According to the control office, the rise in costs of the dock is due to the fact that Finland has had to invest significantly more goods and personnel in it than agreed on. The construction of the dock has also been delayed by more than two and a half years from the schedule, and Finland has had to pay the costs arising from the delays.

The dock should have been completed in August 1981, but work has lasted until now. The construction work is expected to be concluded in April.

### Vietnam Slipped

The construction got off to a weak start, as Vietnam was incapable of taking care of some central preparatory work, equipment deliveries, and tasks that it had agreed to take on. Work got underway only when Finns began to take care of Vietnam's share.



At the same time the nature of Finland's development aid changed: Finland was originally supposed to give experience and technical aid to Vietnam's dock project, but in the end the Finns had to actually construct the dock.

The control office notes in its report that the original budget of 78 million markkas cannot be considered to be based on any realistic accomplishment alternatives. Preparation of the project in the Foreign Ministry has only concentrated on organizing the total funding into the three-year program for the country within the framework of an overall amount.

#### Risks Not Evaluated

The office thinks that in the ministry costs were minimized so that it would be possible to participate in construction of the dock. No estimate was made of probable expenditure risks and alternatives for accomplishment. The Foreign Ministry should have made alternative calculations based on what the dock would cost with Finnish contributions of various sizes and various schedules.

In the opinion of the control office, the decisionmakers were not given sufficient information as to what was necessary to estimate the total economic impact of the project.

The Development Cooperation Section of the Foreign Ministry should concentrate more than before on tasks of planning and controlling development cooperation, advises the control office.

The control office also called attention to the fact that the construction consultant on the dock received a very advantageous contract, and the TVH [Highway and Water Construction Department] is blamed for that. The consulting contract was made by the TVH in 1979. The consulting firm was originally supposed to take care only of construction consultation, but in the end the consultant also took care of actual construction, obtaining construction works for the dock, and billing the Finnish nation for the cost.

According to the control office, the consultation contract has turned out to be disadvantageous for the state. The TVH should have started to change the contract as soon as it was decided to increase Finnish manpower in Vietnam.

The control office also criticizes the TVH for another contract which it made with the construction consultant. On the basis of this agreement the construction consultant obtained various goods for the dock construction site. The state was billed about 130 markkas per hour for purchasing work.

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CSO: 3617/112



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AUSTRALIAN COMPANY TELLS SRV OF OIL SEARCH PROVISIO

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Mar 84 p 27

[Text]

**SYDNEY: The Chinese Government would have to be informed of any decision by BHP to consider the resumption of oil exploration off the Vietnamese coast, a senior BHP executive said yesterday.**

The general manager of development at BHP Petroleum, Mr Ray Hutchinson, held preliminary talks yesterday with the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in Sydney on the possibility of resuming exploration off the coast from Ho Chi Minh City.

Mr Hutchinson said that the Vietnamese Government had asked BHP earlier this year if it was interested in

resuming discussions. Yesterday he had presented a general view of the Australian oil and gas industry and the company's role in exploration.

Negotiations broke down in the late 1970s over the terms to be imposed by the Vietnamese Government, especially over its share of income if exploration proved successful.

Mr Hutchinson said

the region at which BHP had looked before 1975, when the North Vietnamese took control of the South, was not as good as its permits off the Chinese coast, but was considered better than unexplored regions in Australia.

"I think obviously that if we get to the stage where we had mutually acceptable terms we would have to inform China of whatever we had in mind," he said.

BHP has a 20 per cent stake in the BP-led consortium, which has drilled three unsuccessful exploration wells in the South China Sea.

Vietnam and China are not on friendly diplomatic terms because of their conflicting interests in Kampuchea and hostilities on their common border.

BHP was due to begin drilling in partnership with a subsidiary of Shell of the United

States in May 1975 about 400km off the south coast but these plans were dismissed with the end of the Vietnam war.

CSO: 4200/713

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND ON DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE IN PRK

Bangkok ATHIT KHLET LAP in Thai 14-20 Apr 84 pp 19-22

[Interview with Tran Quan Co, the Vietnamese ambassador; date and place not specified]

[Text] Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, recently toured ASEAN and Australia and declared that Vietnam had no intention of invading neighboring countries. But just a few days after returning to Vietnam, Vietnamese forces violated Thailand's sovereignty. Thai soldiers sacrificed their lives defending their country. The fighting has been prolonged and has definitely had an effect on international politics. ATHIT feels that Thais should be aware of Vietnam's attitude and so we are publishing this special interview with the Vietnamese ambassador.

[Question] In launching their attack, why did the Vietnamese forces focus their attack on the Khmer Rouge? The people of Kampuchea have received help from the Vietnamese volunteers. They have the right to suppress all the Khmer reactionaries who are carrying on activities aimed at disrupting the revival of Kampuchea.

[Answer] It is not difficult to understand why strong suppression operations have been launched against Pol Pot several times. The following are the main reasons:

First, Pol Pot and his followers are evil criminals. They posed and still do pose a great danger to the Kampuchean people.

Second, they are the "children" of Peking. Peking has given them great support and assistance. Thus, Pol Pot is a real "child" of Peking. Sihanouk and Son Sann are just stepchildren.

Third, Pol Pot is the tool of Chinese expansionism in Southeast Asia. Since 1975, China has tried to use Pol Pot to turn Kampuchea into a beachhead for Chinese expansionism to enable it to move into Southeast Asia. But it has met with failure ever since the very beginning since

Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan were toppled by the Kampuchean people. However, China has not given up its schemes. Thus, eliminating the Pol Pot group both militarily and politically is an urgent necessity.

[Question] At the beginning of April, Son Sann proposed that negotiations be held between Sihanouk-Son Sann and Vietnam-Heng Samrin and that the role of the Khmer Rouge be reduced. What does Vietnam think of this proposal?

[Answer] The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign country. No one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. Thus, only the government and people of Kampuchea can answer that. As far as I know, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has clearly stated that as far as Sihanouk, Son Sann and other Kampucheans who are presently members of Pol Pot's group are concerned, if they stop cooperating with Pol Pot and respect Kampuchea's constitution, they have the right to be citizens of Kampuchea.

[Question] Concerning Vietnam's view toward ASEAN's policy and Australia's line for solving the Kampuchean problem, which does Vietnam think would be more effective in solving this problem?

[Answer] The joint communique issued by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries at their conference in Vientiane last January clearly states [our] position on solving all the problems in this region, of which the Kampuchean problem is one problem. World opinion is that this communique has many positive aspects.

Certainly, we feel that this is the best and most promising way to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and friendship where there is mutual cooperation. ASEAN, too, wants this region to have peace and stability as soon as possible. But the measures of each side are different. Thus, the best way to solve the problems for both sides is for both sides to enter into negotiations and discuss each other's proposals based on understanding, good intentions and cooperation. If ASEAN agrees to discuss the proposals made by the three Indochinese countries, we will be glad to consider ASEAN's proposals.

Australia is a neighbor of southeast Asia, and it has good relations with both sides. The Australian government can play an important role in reducing tensions in this region and promoting a dialogue in order to find a way to solve the problems that is based on equal respect for the interests and security of all the countries in this region.

[Question] Do you agree that the war in Kampuchea is a struggle between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on one side and China and the Khmer Rouge on the other, with ASEAN and other groups just being accessories? And if that is in fact the case, what is your view of Adam Malik's proposal to have China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam hold negotiations on the Kampuchean problem?

[Answer] The essence of what is called the Kampuchean problem is that China is using one of its most powerful and illegal tools, that is, Kampuchea, to threaten the security of the Indochinese countries.

If this is thought to be a struggle between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on one side and China and the Khmer Rouge on the other or if this is considered to be a point of confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina, this is tantamount to falling into Peking's trap. This is a dangerous mistake because it will blind people to the fact that the greatest threat to the security of all the countries in this region is Chinese expansionism and Chinese suzerainty.

From the very beginning, the Soviet Union has provided help to the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, helped preserve their independence and helped build these countries peacefully. It has never threatened anyone. For these reasons, I do not wish to make any statement about the proposal by Adam Malik at this time.

[Question] What do you think about Sihanouk's statement that it is the Khmer Rouge who are responsible for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea? Sihanouk also said that Peking does not want the Khmer Rouge to return to power and so it is supporting all three Khmer factions and that the people in general view this as lessening the conflict between China and the Soviet Union. Will this result in the Khmer Rouge changing its attitude, and what will Vietnam's attitude toward the Khmer Rouge be?

[Answer] Vietnamese volunteers were sent into Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat to the security of the three Indochinese countries. As for Pol Pot and his followers, they are all tools that are being used to implement Peking's expansionist policy in Kampuchea.

[Question] It's been said that Thai fishing boats have been seized for political reasons. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] This is only superficial propaganda by certain people who want to stir up the Thai people against Vietnam.

Concerning the fact that Thai fishing boats have illegally entered and fished in the territorial waters of other countries and then been seized, there is nothing strange about this matter. Vietnam has on many occasions seized Thai fishing boats that have violated Vietnamese territorial waters. On 1 April, Vietnam seized a number of Thai fishing boats that had violated our territorial waters. And on 5 April, we released the 218 fishermen.

[Question] At present, how is Vietnam's economy?

[Answer] Because Vietnam's economic and social policies are correct, Vietnam's economy has improved and is of great importance. What can be seen clearly is that, concerning agricultural production, we are now virtually self-reliant as far as food is concerned. Industrial production

is making progress. In particular, local industry and handicrafts for export, capital construction, communications and transportation and trade and distribution have all made progress.

It's true that there are still obstacles and difficulties. But what is certain is that the most difficult period for us is behind us. Vietnam will definitely not disintegrate, which is what china and others have hoped for.

[Question] This prolonged war is having an economic effect on Vietnam and ASEAN. Which side will be able to withstand these negative effects the longest?

[Answer] I don't think that we should phrase the question that way since that is tantamount to falling into Peking's terrible trap. The important stratagem that they have long employed is to "sit on the hilltop and watch the tigers fight."

Our country is not as large as theirs. In the interests of the people living in Southeast Asia, we should not allow the present confrontation to continue since this will benefit only the other country.

Concerning the trip to Indonesia by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach in March, Vietnam and Indonesia both felt that if the situation is allowed to continue as at present, this will harm the countries in this region in their effort to develop their economies and improve the standard of living of the people. Both sides recognized that if this situation can be improved, it will benefit all the countries in this region. Otherwise, it will benefit the third side.

[Question] What did Nguyen Co Thach accomplish on his trip to Thailand and ASEAN?

[Answer] Please read the interview that Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach gave to the Vietnam News Agency on 31 March.

[Question] Where is Phen Sovan now?

[Answer] Please ask the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

[Question] The Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the Thai House of Representatives returned from Vietnam impressed [with what it had seen]. In Particular, Pham Van Dong said that Vietnam would not start a war. And a majority vote was received in parliament. But when this event took place, people began to have ill feelings toward Vietnam.

[Answer] The recent visit to Vietnam by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the Thai House of Representatives, the chairman of which is General Kriangsak Chamanan, was a very important event. It helped reduce the strain in the relations between the two countries. The most important



result was that it fostered better understanding between the peoples of Vietnam and Thailand. This will be good for friendly relations between the two countries.

Certainly, this displeased Peking and others. Thus, they have tried to distort the facts about the fighting that took place along the Thai-Kampuchean border last week. They have falsely charged Vietnam with invading Thailand. Part of the reason for this is to ruin the good results that were achieved by the visit to Vietnam by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. But facts are still facts. This campaign to villify Vietnam cannot halt the dialogue or the effort to improve relations between Vietnam and Thailand, which is in the interests of both our countries.

[Question] Can you confirm that no Vietnamese forces have crossed into Thailand?

[Answer] Definitely. We have definitely not crossed into Thai territory.

[Question] But Thai officials and the military have stated that this has happened, and foreign correspondents have also filed such reports.

[Answer] What is certain is that in the attack on the Khmer Rouge yesterday, the Khmer Rouge fled across the border into Thailand. Our forces stopped at the border and did not cross into Thailand. Thailand allowed these people to flee into Thailand. As for the reports that Vietnamese soldiers were taken prisoner, that the bodies of Vietnamese soldiers were found and that Vietnamese tanks operated inside Thailand, these are just rumors that have no basis in fact.

[Question] But the [Thai] supreme commander and RTA CINC reported this.

[Answer] The supreme commander confirmed reports that Thailand used A-37 aircraft to bomb Khmer Rouge armories, and it is not known whether these armories were located in Thailand or Kampuchea. And during the fighting along the border, the Thai military did not allow Thai reporters to go to the front. And many of the foreign reporters who went into that area expressed dissatisfaction about not being allowed to go into the area where the fighting was taking place. They have said that the reports issued by the Thai military have been very confusing, with the military saying one thing one day and another thing the next. Take the matter of Vietnamese prisoners of war, for example. At first, they said that 40 Vietnamese had been taken prisoner. The next day they said that 41 had been captured. But then the following day, they said that only six had been captured with the rest being prisoners of the Khmer Rouge.

[Question] What can Vietnam do to end the fighting as soon as possible?



[Answer] In our view, if the fighting stops soon, all sides will benefit. Above all, we want to have relations. That is, we want the Thai-Kampuchean border to be a quiet and safe area. And we want Thailand and Vietnam to have friendly relations as soon as possible. We don't want this war to go on and on. But we are not afraid that the war will be a prolonged war.

[Question] The problem of insecurity stems from the fact that Vietnam has stationed troops along the Thai border. If it were Vietnam, Vietnam would feel insecure, too, if foreign forces were on the offensive. That is how Thailand feels.

[Answer] If you followed this matter, you would see that this is not a new problem. We have put forth many proposals. In 1980, we proposed that a secure zone be established along the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to ensure security in that area and to keep Thailand from becoming alarmed about the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, even though the duty of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea is to destroy Pol Pot's forces. Concerning this problem, we have said that Vietnam's forces will be withdrawn immediately whenever the threat from China recedes.

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## SHELVES HALF-EMPTY IN HANOI'S GOVERNMENT STORE

Penang THE STAR in English 6 Apr 84 p 10

[Text]

HANOI, Thurs. — Nearly everything can be found in Hanoi's sole department store — in the window displays, that is.

The windows of the state-owned 100 Products General Store display consumer goods from all over Vietnam, from several pro-Moscow socialist countries and even from France.

Carefully arranged bicycles, kitchen utensils, brightly coloured fabrics and clothing attract strollers.

But once inside comes the surprising discovery that the store is half empty.

Counters along old shelves offer one tenth of the outside displays — no bicycles, no colourful fabrics or slightly modern clothing. Just some tyres and trays of crank gears, musical instruments, thermoses, drab materials and hardly any clothing.

To make things worse, prices, although under State control, are comparable to those in private shops.

A 100 per cent synthetic sweater costs between 350 and 400 dongs (\$80.50-\$92) or double the average monthly salary of 200 dongs (\$46).

A bar of perfumed soap costs 80 dongs (\$18.40), a pair of wooden-heeled shoes, much coveted by Vietnamese women, between 80 and 150 dongs (\$18.40-34.50).

A locally-made pressure cooker costs 1,250 dongs (\$287.50), while a Soviet-made one costs 2,000 dongs (\$460). And a Polish-made television set goes for 15,000 dongs (\$3,450).

Meanwhile, although each Vietnamese can buy five metres of material every two years with ration coupons at 120 dongs (\$27.60) a metre, a nearby counter selling better quality and a greater variety of material charges three times the average price and does not require coupons.

Various counters do not necessarily sell what they display. For example at the bicycle accessories counter, sometimes those in the know buy 50gm tea

packets for 1.5 dong (about 35 cents) which are sold a few days later to small stalls in town at ten times the price.

The store also has an odd barter system. Vietnamese sewing machines might have a price-tag of 3,000 dongs (\$690) but a notice in smaller print requires the potential buyer to sell 300 kilos of pork, or eight pigs, to the city's food service.

At a cost of 3,500 dongs (\$805) for each pig, the sewing-machine would thus end up costing 31,000 dongs (\$7,130).

But for those with foreign currency, which is normally forbidden for Vietnamese, a Chinese sewing-machine can be bought for \$391 at the store which only accepts dollars.

Living on 200 dongs a month is impossible, unless one limits oneself to eating subsidised rice which costs two dongs (about 46 cents) a kilo. Therefore nearly everyone has two or three jobs. — AFP.

## AGRICULTURE

### ARTICLE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb and 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Hoang Hien, Mai Phong and Vu Kiem: "What Problems Are Being Raised by the Product Contract in Ha Nam Ninh Province?"]

[28 Feb 84, p 2]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh is beginning its seventh production season under product contracts. Of the nearly 660 cooperatives in the province, only three units are still using piecework contracts, but even they have made many changes in advance of adopting the new management method.

During the past 3 years, in the six seasons that we have operated under the new contracts, no two seasons have been the same. During the first one or two seasons, it seemed as though the weather had smiled on those who had accepted contracts. Entire villages recorded bumper crops. However, the weather then changed for the worse. Prolonged spells of cold weather and frost during the 5th month-spring season were followed by acute drought. During the 10th month seasons, destructive typhoons occurred. But the greatest difficulty encountered during the past 3 years was that the state failed to provide a full and timely supply of the materials needed for production at installations. In only the few years that the new contracts have been in effect, the province has failed to supply production installations with nearly 30,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer. There has not been enough nitrogen fertilizer to provide the supply required under the plan; meanwhile, each sector has "pilfered" a small quantity and sent it to the countryside as a "lucky charm" in exchange for meat and paddy, thus causing many negative practices to develop in villages and markets, on rivers and in ports. At all of the places we visited, from Hai Hau and Nghia Hung to the districts in the lowlying area and the foothills of the province, we found that not one place had received a full supply of materials or received their materials in time for production seasons. Conversely, every place has met and exceeded the norms on the delivery of agricultural products to the state. The rate at which products are delivered to the state had increased dramatically and even faster than the rates at which crop yields and output have increased. This is because the new way of working has created a new moving force, one that has encouraged everyone to exercise collective ownership and be the master of

their fields. This is the source of the strength that has compensated for the above mentioned shortfall in supplies and insured the development of production. During the past 2 years, Hai Hau District recorded an average, stable rice yield of 82 quintals per hectare, twice as high as in 1964. Many other districts are recording average annual rice yields 13 to 17 percent higher than their yields of several years ago. The most valuable assets in the rural areas of Ha Nam Ninh, labor and arable land, have never been as fully utilized as they have during the 3 years of operating under the new contracts. As a result, in the fields of Ha Nam Ninh during the past 3 years, each crop has led to an increasingly large harvest. During the last 2 years, Ha Nam Ninh met the need for grain throughout the province through its own efforts. Within the hamlets and villages and on the district level, a movement to build grain reserves has also emerged from the movement to implement the new contracts. The start that has been made in resolving the grain problem has opened prospects for each installation, for each district and the entire province to develop agricultural production in a more comprehensive manner. At the 2nd Congress of Representatives of Collective Farmers within the province, the assessment made by a number of representatives concerning the state of production relations in the countryside coincided with the evaluation made by the provincial Agriculture Department, namely, that the cooperativization movement has undergone a qualitative change during the past several years. The number of weak and deficient units has declined by more than half, from 21 percent of the province's cooperatives to 10 percent. The number of advanced units has increased from 31 to 49 percent of cooperatives. In particular, in 1983, the number of model units of intensive cultivation joining the club of villages and districts that record average yields of 8 to 10 tons per hectare increased in all areas and districts. The standard of living of the people has been improved.

However, our study shows that the new contracts cannot be credited for all of these large results. Nevertheless, in the face of what is actually happening at installations, the new contract movement has had an important impact upon the development of production and the improvement of the people's standard of living. The bumper crops that have been harvested by villages and by each household have heartened everyone. More importantly, "bumper crops" build the confidence of the laboring masses in the new economic line and policy of the party and state. Although it has been underway for nearly seven production seasons, the movement to implement the new contracts is still new to us and involves many complicated problems. The management capabilities of installation cadres are limited. Some comrades have not promptly changed their thinking and fail to see the relationship between the new contracts and the reorganization of production and the improvement of the management system within the various economic sectors. On the other hand, because the movement has developed rapidly and strongly from the very outset, full preparations have not been made for the new contracts. The training of installation cadres has not been uniform or thorough, thus limiting some of the returns from the new contracts. Therefore, besides its strongpoints, which are its basic feature, the movement has also revealed certain weaknesses and given risen to new problems.

## The Problem of Adjusting Contract Output Quotas

In the rural areas of Ha Nam Ninh Province, we discovered one question with which everyone is concerned: how should contract output quotas be adjusted? During the preceding six rice seasons, the universal practice at installations was to stabilize grain output quotas for a specific period of time. At some places, contract output quotas were stabilized for 4 to 5 seasons or 3 to 4 seasons. At other places, contract output quotas are adjusted once each year. It is correct to establish stable output quotas but for how long should they be stabilized? In our examination of this matter, we found that practically all installations have adopted economic and technical plans and set labor quotas and supply ceilings for production, thus laying the foundation for the establishment of contract output quotas. These practices are consistent with the requirements of the new contracts. However, the majority of the installations that we studied have used outmoded model quotas as the basis for the establishment of their initial contract output quotas. Because technical regulations have been improved slowly, contract output quotas are inaccurate. During the past several seasons, many places recorded yields that exceeded their contracts. Part of the reason why output exceeded contracts was the use of additional fertilizer and better cultivation; however, low contract quotas are also a factor in outputs exceeding contract quotas by a large amount.

Because the contract output quotas that were initially set are low, when bumper crops have been recorded, the paddy of the collective has not increased and the different funds have not been supplemented at some places. Conversely, when crop losses occur, the cooperative must bear all the costs involved; therefore, the income of laborers from the collective economy declines. Laborers are basically concerned with what they will receive by exceeding contract quotas and low contract quotas have become a habit. Moreover, during many of the most recent production seasons, the state has not supplied producers with the full quantity or variety of materials needed for production nor has it supplied materials in time for growing seasons. At many places, the means needed for production and the management of the collective economy, especially material-technical bases, are still in short supply and underdeveloped. In addition, installation cadres still shy away from anything that is difficult, as a result of which many jobs are "left up to others" and the persons accepting contracts receive "non-specific" contracts.

The adjusting of contract output quotas at this point in time is a rather complex matter. At which places and how should it be done in order to avoid losing the incentive provided for production? In the countryside at this time, there are two different schools of thinking, one represented by those who assign contracts and the other by those who accept contracts. Some management cadres want to gradually raise contract quotas. Conversely, some laborers want to retain the original, low contract quotas and there are even some places at which demands for the reduction of contract quotas are being made. At a number of places scattered around the province, cooperative members have returned some of the land they agreed to work under contract. To correct this situation, some places that had low contract quotas have applied the guideline "the state, the collective and the laborer working together and sharing responsibility" in the raising of contract output quotas. This



guideline has been applied in three different ways to raise contract output quotas.

First, at some places that previously had low, inaccurate contract quotas, the masses have voluntarily adjusted them upward.

Secondly, the state and collective have made coordinated investments of capital and materials in the construction of new material-technical bases and strengthened production forces, beginning with investments in the construction of water conservancy projects within fields, seed selection and production facilities, facilities for the raising of draft buffalo and cattle and so forth, primarily to help the collective properly perform those jobs that it must perform before assigning contracts to laborers. On this basis, contract output quotas have been increased.

Thirdly, installations that are still poor and unable to purchase additional equipment to support production have invested additional fertilizer and workpoints so that contract output quotas can be raised.

In addition to the three ways mentioned above, at advanced installations, such as Hai Trung in Hai Hau District, Chau Giang in Duy Tien District, Nam Chan in Nam Ninh District and Thanh Ha and Liem Son in Thanh Liem District, have re-examined their economic-technical quotas and formulated production relations governing each crop and species of livestock. On the basis of setting the contract output quota and determining the actual production capacity of each class of field, a yield quota is established, one that is adjusted each year instead of being stabilized for a period of several years as it was previously. For those families who are among those to whom priority is given, Liem Son Village in Thanh Liem District has created every possible favorable condition, such as letting them raise their crops on good fields near their homes and using the forces of the mass organizations, the Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Association of Collective Farmers, to help them during crop seasons, thus insuring that they fulfill their product contracts. In addition to this practice, some places have increased the cost and workpoint allowances or reduced the debt owed by farmers so that they can raise their crops with peace of mind.

In conjunction with adjusting contract output quotas, places have redefined who may accept contract fields and redefined the task and function of those who assign contracts and those who accept them; at the same time, they have changed the way that contract fields are assigned, thus curbing the fragmentation and decentralization of fields that affect labor productivity.

#### Material-Technical Bases Under the New Contracts

Through direct observation within four districts and a number of production installations combined with listening to the opinions presented by many levels, sectors and installations at the province's congress of representatives of collective farmers, we have found that since the new contract movement was launched, the material-technical bases that directly support production have increased at some places. However, at other places, some types of existing property has not been used in production and is,



moreover, not being managed well, as a result of which it has deteriorated or been lost. Even within the same production installation, some types of property have increased while others have declined.

Within the scope of the district, the following general observations can be made: advanced units that have good management procedures always use their existing assets well. Following a few years of operating under the product contract system, some cooperatives that were once average or weak and deficient cooperatives, having become able to "pull themselves up by their boot straps," now show "visible" potential for improvement. Cooperatives have accumulated additional capital and begun to build reserve capital for production, thus becoming able to purchase and equip with a number of new material-technical bases, such as a system of electric pump stations, a system of canals and ditches providing irrigation and drainage within fields, buffalo and cattle for draft power and a number of additional production tools. At the Tay Duong Cooperative in Truc Phu Village (Hai Hau District), the buffalo and cattle herd has grown by dozens of head during the 3 years of operating under the new contracts. The cooperative has constructed a rather complete farmland water conservancy project to support the two areas specializing in the production of rice and subsidiary food crops. It has built a new, large, attractive conference hall worth more than 1 million dong. In Liem Son Village (Thanh Liem District), the collective and cooperative member families are conducting a movement to pool capital in the construction of water conservancy projects to provide effective control of water for intensive cultivation, purchase hundreds of improved carts and treadle operated rice threshing machines and plant dozens of hectares of trees in order to cover barren hills with vegetation. Many other places are carrying out similar development. At these places, has not the new contract movement been an important force in mobilizing the capital of cooperative member families (including their production tools, supplies, money and production experience) and significantly increasing the material factors supporting intensive cultivation and higher crop yields and, as a result, a larger output of products? The chairman of the Ha Nam Ninh Council of Collective Farmers analyzed the matter in this way: when the ability of the state to supply technical materials for agricultural production declined, it was the new contract movement that "lit the fuse that set off a chain reaction explosion" and led to the establishment of economic ties among the laborers within each unit, among the production units within the district and with the service sectors. Therefore, the guideline of the state, the collective and the people working together has had a very clear impact upon capital construction and upon the material bases supporting production. However, besides those places that are operating well, there are still some places that do not correctly understand the objectives and requirements of the new contracts and have, as a result, committed shortcomings. When they began to put the new contracts into effect, some cooperatives in the districts of Duy Tien, Thanh Liem, Vu Ban, Y Yen, Binh Luc, Nghia Hung and Hai Hau immediately disbanded their rice seed production facilities and the rice seed production organization. As a result of the collective not managing seed production, "non-specific" contracts for seed were entered into with cooperative member families. Some families (they can be found everywhere) have consumed even seed paddy and substituted different seed. When the new growing season arrives, they automatically replace the seed and break their production agreements with the installation.

In Nghia Hung District, the total figures combined at 41 cooperatives show that between 1981 and early 1983, the value of the fixed assets directly supporting production increased by more than 2 million dong (there were 17 million dong in fixed assets in 1981 and 19 million dong at the start of 1983) and increased by more than 5 million dong compared to 1980 (the final year of the old contracts). Also in this district, the fixed assets not being used in production increased to more than 2.3 million dong by the start of 1983 (a more than five-fold increase compared to 1981 and a more than seven-fold increase compared to 1980); the majority of these assets, which consist of granaries, drying yards, collective livestock pens and farms and a number of types of machinery, have been abandoned or are not being used in production. Cooperatives continue to be responsible for depreciation on these assets each season and each year, as a result of which production costs have risen artificially and do not reflect true business returns.

We have found two different cases that exist:

--There is the case in which some types of assets of the cooperative that should be maintained or put to another use have been abandoned because cadres shy away from things that are difficult and lack responsibility.

--There is also the case in which material bases that have existed for many years, have not yielded economic returns and have been operated at a loss each year have now been reorganized.

The general tendency at many installations at this time is to make full use of livestock pens and farms in restoring centralized hog production in a rational manner. Granaries are being used to house handicraft production units producing embroidered goods, woven rugs or processing raw silk and so forth. Some types of machinery or other assets have been put under the management of groups of laborers and some types have been temporarily assigned to individual persons to be maintained (cooperatives have adopted remuneration rates for this work) and put to use when required by production conditions.

[1 May 84, p 2]

[Text] Establishing a Division of Labor and Cooperation in Labor, Taking Measures Against "Non-Specific" Contracts

During the first few production seasons under the new contracts, practically all production installations adhered to the "five-three" formula, as it is commonly called: the first five production jobs are performed by the collective and the last three by cooperative members (with the cooperative establishing quotas and production regulations). Now, however, at some cooperatives at which material-technical bases are thin and the management qualifications of cadres are still weak, there is a tendency to turn over the entire production cycle to the persons who accept contracts in a desire to reduce the management burden. It is clear that at these installations, subjective factors, such as the leadership, guidance and management work performed by cadres and ideological and organizational work, do not meet organizational requirements and have led to "non-specific" contracts. In addition to these subjective factors, management is lax at some cooperatives

and incompetent at other places because the economic-technical sectors of the state also use "non-specific contracts" with production installations. This is evident in the improper implementation of economic contracts between the state and installations. Ordinarily, these are one-way contracts, with the production installation delivering products to the state but not receiving the corresponding quantity of supplies due them under the contract.

Advanced cooperatives, such as Hai Trung in Hai Hau District, Thanh Ha in Thanh Liem District, Chau Giang in Duy Tien District and a number of other places, do more than properly perform those jobs that must be carried out by the collective. In addition, they also guide, manage and assist those persons who accept contracts in performing their work well. At these places, we see that for those jobs that demand complex technology and are closely associated with the common material-technical bases of the cooperative, cooperatives have organized "specialized" labor and the labor of these specialized teams or units also performs each job under the new contract system. Simple jobs that require ordinary implements are performed by individual laborers under contracts that are closely linked to the final product.

As regards the preparation of fields, the established principle is that the cooperative and production units provide unified management of draft power. At the Hai Trung, Thanh Ha, Chau Giang and other cooperatives, the collective manages the preparation of fields by large and small tractors at specific places; the production units are in charge of the preparation of fields by buffalo and cattle. Depending upon the size of units, each unit can be divided into individual groups and, within each group, certain individuals are put in charge of working buffalo and cattle during the growing season. Some places, such as the Tay Duong Cooperative in Hai Hau District, the Liem Son Cooperative in Thanh Liem District and so forth, have developed their buffalo and cattle herds among cooperative members. Cooperatives have been making full use of their draft power by having the collective contract to also prepare the fields accepted under contracts by families or organizing their buffalo and cattle in specialized field preparation groups within units. Some cooperatives are paying workpoints to families who have buffalo and cattle to participate in the preparation of fields with the collective; for this work, an appropriate number of workpoints is awarded, usually higher than the workpoints awarded under the buffalo and cattle contracts of the collective.

In order to provide a full supply of seed (thus correcting the haphazard way in which seed used to be used) and provide good seed that meets the requirements of the allocation of crops, some of the places we visited have adopted very flexible forms of organization. At places where production and management are stable and production conditions are relatively favorable, as is the case at a good many cooperatives in Hai Hau District, specialized seed production units have been organized to select and produce good, high yield seed. Among the cooperatives, district, province and the Crop Seed Corporation (the Ministry of Agriculture), a four level seed system has been formed in which all four levels coordinate in the production of seed. Cooperatives have invested in the construction of separate drying yards and granaries for specialized seed units and provide the draft power, supplies and fertilizer needed to meet seed production requirements. Seed production units have also implemented final product contracts with individuals as the other



units have done. Once they harvest their rice seed, the seed units bring it to centrally located drying yards (at units and groups) and deliver all seed of good quality to the cooperative.

At other places, places that have not organized specialized seed production units, the cooperative assigns seed production contracts by production unit. The units then select a number of families who are experienced in seed production, possess a high sense of responsibility and are capable of practicing intensive cultivation to undertake the task of producing seed for the unit. These families are given priority by being assigned good, nearby fields that can be conveniently farmed and produce seed under contract with the production unit. Seed paddy produced over and above the initial contract quota that meets all seed standards is purchased by the cooperative at the following rate: the cooperative pays 1.2-1.5 kilograms of table paddy for 1 kilogram of seed paddy delivered to the collective. The cooperatives distribute table paddy and subsidiary products to the specialized units or families that raise seed in the same way that they do to every other unit.

At those places that have water conservancy projects and where irrigation and drainage are mechanized, cooperatives have organized specialized farmland water conservancy units. These units are under the direct management and control of the management board. They accept contracts from the cooperative to maintain the security of existing projects, maintain and operate machinery and provide irrigation water to each area and for each crop in accordance with the overall plan of the cooperative and the seasonal schedule. The farmland water conservancy units have the task of directing cooperative members in the irrigation of each field area in accordance with technical regulations and coordinating with cooperative members in maintaining the security of projects, supporting production requirements, etc.

Along with strengthening their seed production and farmland water conservancy units, the majority of cooperatives have also strengthened their crop protection teams and units. The crop protection units, which are semi-specialized units, are put in charge by the cooperative of individual field areas that correspond to production units. The cooperative enters into a contract with crop protection teams and assigns them the task of predicting, forecasting and detecting the outbreak of pests in fields and maintaining equipment and machinery. When an outbreak of pests become widespread, the unit works with cooperative members to exterminate the pests but instructs cooperative members in how to prepare and use the pesticide for each type pest, thus insuring the safety of pesticide applicators.

All of the jobs that are performed by either the collective or cooperative member families are controlled, supervised, inspected and verified as having been completed by the collective and production units, thus laying the basis for decisions regarding contract bonuses and penalties.

#### Payment, Bonuses and Penalties Under the New Contracts

Payments and decisions regarding bonuses and penalties under contracts are the final element of a specific form of management. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, once each season and once each year, those places that have implemented the new

contracts relatively well evaluate how well each norm was fulfilled and each job was performed, make the payment required and make decisions regarding bonuses and penalties on the basis of the contracts between the cooperative and the production units, between the production units and individuals. The general principle that has been applied by cooperatives is to pay a bonus equal to 100 percent of the product produced over and above the contract quota or assess a penalty equal to 100 percent of the amount by which the contract quota was not met.

The production units that are eligible for bonuses are those that complete their production plan norms and deliver all the product due to the cooperative. When the majority of the members of a unit meet or exceed contract output quotas, the cooperative allocates about 5 percent of the output delivered to it by the unit for payment as a general bonus to the unit. Of this amount, approximately 80 to 85 percent is awarded as a bonus to the persons who accepted contracts and the laborers who performed the various general production jobs. The balance is paid as a bonus to the production unit leadership committee. Those persons who belong to units that receive bonuses but who fail to meet their own contract quota, fail to fulfill their labor obligation to the collective or owe long-standing debts do not receive bonuses. At the Hai Trung Cooperative and the cooperatives of Hai Chau and Truc Phu, if a production unit fails to meet its plan quota on the delivery of products to the cooperative, the cooperative imposes a penalty upon those persons who have not delivered all the product due to the cooperative instead of imposing a penalty upon the entire unit. However, in the case of unit management cadres, the cooperative deducts from the workpoint allowance they receive under regulations, that is, the management workpoints of unit cadres are reduced by a percentage equal to the percentage by which the unit fell short of its quota.

However, penalties never exceed 25 to 30 percent of the workpoint allowance.

If the units that specialize in livestock production or the units in the handicraft trades complete their production tasks well and produce the business profit required under the plan, the cooperative allocates a portion of their profits for use as a bonus fund. Ordinarily, at places that have many trade businesses, the cooperative, once profit quotas have been met, allocates 60 to 80 percent of the profit over and above the plan quota for payment as a bonus to unit cadres and to be distributed per unit of product produced.

As regards the cooperative as a whole, decisions by the collective concerning bonuses and penalties are based on the two basic norms of total output and business profit during the production period. If the cooperative meets and exceeds these plan norms, 20 percent of its profit is set aside as a bonus fund. A portion of this fund is allocated to bonuses for production units, a portion is allocated to the emulation bonus fund and the majority of the balance is used to pay bonuses to cooperative cadres. The persons who receive bonuses are determined by the collective on the basis of how well they completed the task assigned to them. Conversely, when a cooperative fails to meet its income plan norms, the workpoint allowance of cooperative cadres is reduced and they are fined in the same way that production unit cadres are.

However, in the several years that the new contracts have been in effect, numerous places have not implemented payment, bonus and penalty procedures, thus causing laborers to lack enthusiasm.

To insure that the implementation of the contract system develops in a better coordinated and more effective manner, installations, in addition to clearly understanding and complying with the directives and resolutions of the party and state, must make a greater effort to perform the necessary jobs better. At the same time, each installation must be closely linked to the material-technical bases within the district in order to establish economic ties and stimulate the development of production.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAIPHONG SAID TO MAKE PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Mar 84 pp 6, 7

[Article by Le Dien: "The Path of Advance of Hai Phong's Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] I have closely observed the fields of Hai Phong since the first days of the contracting out of products with the happiness and concern of a person who was involved. How could the contracting out of products -- a new management system -- be perfected in a brief period of time? Like a young sprout that had just emerged, it still had to undergo the challenge of wind and rain, the wind and rain of both nature and public opinion.

In 1983, the first year in which Hai Phong's agriculture advanced from product contracting to large-scale socialist production, was a year of great challenges. During the fifth month-spring season severe heat and drought lasted from the time the rice was booting to the time it was ripening. During the 10th month season there was heavy rain and strong wind and the center of Typhoon No 6 came ashore in Thai Binh, next to Hai Phong. That saline soil area had never passed the five ton mark. In 1981, thanks to the contracting out of production on the entire area, yields of more than five tons were attained during both the fifth month and 10th month seasons. In 1982 the yield suddenly increased to 6.2 tons, which was a high yield for Hai Phong. In 1983 there were severe natural calamities, so I think that the fact that yields were nearly equal to those in 1982 was very good. Surpassing my expectations, Hai Phong attained 6.3 tons per hectare, an increase of more than 100 kilograms of paddy over 1982. Output also increased 5,200 tons.

During the past 3 years Hai Phong's grain output has increased very rapidly. During that period the national grain output increased by an average of 6.4 percent a year but Hai Phong's output increased by 11.6 percent. Previously the state had to supply more than 100,000 tons of grain to that municipality every year. During the past several years the amount has gradually declined and by 1983 amounted to only 30,000 tons, a decrease of 70,000 tons.

At the conference held to recapitulate agriculture in Hai Phong, after relating his worries and hardships when he had to go to the Mekong Delta to buy rice for the local people, a member of the municipal party committee told us, "In order to develop the economy and engage in commerce, it is first of all necessary to have grain. So that the people would not be hungry it was necessary to buy rice and bring it back to save them, which was very arduous and costly. The

rice we grow on our land is very tasty and inexpensive. We know that the grain the state supplies to Hai Phong and many other localities must be purchased abroad, which is even more arduous and costly. Now that the entire nation is self-sufficient in grain, I believe that the foreign exchange that had been used to buy grain can now be used to import equipment and materials for industry, and chemical fertilizer and insecticides for agriculture, which is very beneficial."

The Hai Phong comrades realized the grain problem at an early date. Although it is an industrial city with a large port, during the past several years it has regarded agriculture as a foremost front. In 1984 it is going all-out to produce sufficient grain for the entire population in Hai Phong. In future years it will step up intensive cultivation in order to have plentiful grain with which to expand the maritime economy, and can set aside additional land to grow industrial crops and export crops.

With a small amount of land that amounts to a per capita average of 360 square meters -- the smallest per-capita land area of all the nation's provinces and municipalities -- it is possible to provide sufficient grain for 1.3 million people, nearly half of whom are not engaged in agricultural production, and also have raw materials for industry and agricultural products for export. That requires that we think about the development of the labor and land capabilities in each locality.

Hai Phong's grain mobilization has been praised and criticized by many people. In 1983 the city's grain output increased nearly 1.5 percent over 1982. But it mobilized for the state more than 100,000 tons, a 50 percent increase over 1982 and three or four times more than in past years. Some people praise that as a miraculous achievement, while others criticize it for amounting to the pillaging of the people's rice. A colleague whispered in my ear, "I hear that Hai Phong is very tough in buying grain. The cadres go first and the khaki-shirted public security police follow behind. I fear that if the leaders think only about accomplishments they will only make the people miserable.

If the roots are strong the branches will be green and fresh. During the past several years industry has been reorganized and has reoriented its production so that it can be appropriate to the requirements of agriculture and export. All cooperatives have handicraft trades, which employ more than 40,000 workers. In 1983 the industrial and small industry-handicrafts sectors surpassed the plan norm by 3 percent and increased by nearly 7 percent over 1982.

The harmonious development of industry, small industry, and handicrafts, and the development of exports, commerce, and services, as well as the construction of roads and bridges and the building of a new countryside, are opening the door for all people who are able to work. In 1983 nearly all youths of working age had jobs. The sectors, echelons, organs, enterprises, and cooperatives are concerned with the lives of the workers. I think that in addition to ideological mobilization and education, economic management, and social management, that is the root for the creation of a happy, wholesome, rich way of life, and the gradual elimination of negative phenomena in society.

## LABOR

### POLICY ON TRAVEL ALLOWANCES EXPLAINED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 29 Mar 84 p 7

[LAO DONG Replies column: "Travel Allowances"]

[Excerpt] A number of readers in the Posts and Telecommunications Line Maintenance Unit of Bao Yen District have asked the following question:

"We are workers who maintain interdistrict lines in the mountain region and must continually inspect and repair the lines. Are we eligible to receive travel allowances?"

Answer: The Ministry of Labor issued Official Letter No 438/LD-CN3, dated 7 June 1983, which stated that workers of the posts and telecommunications sector who construct and maintain telephone lines are eligible for travel allowances, in accordance with Circular No 23/LD-TT, dated 26 October 1982, of the Ministry of Labor. Specifically:

1. With regard to workers and personnel who construct long-distance lines, high pylons, and cable lines:

The rate is 10 dong per day for work deep in the jungle, on high, rough-terrain mountains, on islands, or in marshy areas.

The rate is 8 dong per day for work in low-altitude mountainous areas and on the coast.

The rate is 5 dong per day for work in the midlands and lowland areas.

2. With regard to workers and personnel who build stations, install machinery for long-range projects, and workers who construct local telephone lines or repair telephone lines:

The rate is 8 dong per day for work deep in the jungle, on high, rough-terrain mountains, on islands, or in marshy areas.

The rate is 6 dong per day for work in low-altitude mountainous areas and on the coast.

The rate is 4 dong per day for work in the midlands and lowland areas.

The amount of the allowance depends on the geographical area and is determined by the managing organ. 5616

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### ELIMINATION OF GAMBLING URGED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Mar-2 Apr 84 p 5

[Unattributed article: "An Evil That Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] "The result of gambling is extreme poverty; the house is sold and the person ends up in jail."

That saying of our ancestors very clearly reflects the tragic consequences of people who are addicted to gambling. At one time the evil of gambling had all but been eliminated in all rural and urban areas in the north of our country, as if it had permanently "put on its hat and left." Who would suspect that during the past few years it would "put on new clothing" and return? It hides out in the alleys and villages and in houses with locked gates and high walls. And at times it brazenly appears on the sidewalks, in cafes, etc. The evil of gambling has developed under many new forms, such as the numbers game, craps, chess, guessing odd or even numbers on bills, the registration numbers of automobiles passing along the streets, etc.

After taking home leave in Vinh Bao (Hai Phong), my friend Xuan Non of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Commercial School wrote a letter to the Youth Union newspaper: "In the villages of Vinh Quang, Tan Hung, Lien Am, etc., gambling has become poisonous mushrooms in many complicated forms, such as the 'shrimp nest' game, number drawing, dice, card games, etc. There are some gambling dens which are truly strange, in which the only gamblers are fathers and children, husband and wife, or brothers and sisters, but everyone has his own 'door' and they gamble with one another. And in their gambling fever, common sense and principles no longer have any meaning to them!"

Because of gambling, bicycles, watches, and even clothing belong to one person one day and to another person the next day, because when they lose at gambling they have to "pay off debts" to one another. Some families have lost all their possessions merely because someone gambled. In addition to the people who gamble, there are people who "follow the elephants and eat sugarcane dregs," who keep gambling houses and harbor gamblers, hold pawned items, lend money at interest, etc. They abandon their jobs and insanely gamble with one another. One stupid person chopped off his finger and swore never to gamble again, but because the persuasion and seduction of the gambling dens had not been eliminated, the gambling fever won out and he again foolhardily jumped in. Even more painful is the fact that 75 to 80 percent of the victims of gambling are youths."

In the cities, gambling has developed even more. According to statistics of the Hanoi Public Security Service regarding the results of the campaign to eliminate gambling, in a period of one week, from 24 February to 2 March 1984, 394 gambling dens and groups involving 1,397 people were discovered and caught red-handed, and 598,514 dong, 25 bicycles, and a motorbicycle were confiscated. At the "co the" chess (a form of gambling) tables in the Van Mieu area on Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, where most of the gamblers are youths, some people have to take off their watches and shirts to pay their gambling debts.

In the complicated reality of the evil of gambling, we see that in families and in society there have occurred a considerable number of painful scenes: a youth lost at gambling and then became a thief; a husband lost at gambling and returned home to beat his wife and children; family happiness has been strained and even destroyed; and youths who have lost at gambling have joined together to become people who mug and even kill people to obtain money to pay their gambling debts.

Everyone realizes the harm done by gambling, but the problem that is posed for the governmental administrations and mass organizations in each locality is how to gradually repulse and completely eliminate the above-mentioned evil of gambling. the basic-level Youth Union echelons must organize study and activity campaigns which clearly deal with the harm done by gambling, create widespread public opinion against gambling, support the government's strict measures toward gamblers, and organize wholesome, happy cultural-artistic activities for youths, in combination with education by families, so that they can clearly realize their error and abandon gambling.

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